REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.778.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUM A, 87 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1877, at 4 P. M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 2... May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer MINERVA, 1,589 Tons Gross Register, Captain Blacklaw, will sail 10th April. Very superior accommodation for Six First Class Passengers.

FARE—Rs. 400, without Wines. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 4TH APRIL.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt W.H. Pockley	31st Mar. at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2,63	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

S. S. PETERSBURG, about 2,000 Tons, Register, Captain Barnetson, will sail on or before 1st proximo.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND MALTA.

THE S. S. TUSCANY will sail on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., positively.

She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES .... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Tregarthen, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by he

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, or to KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the Diploma and First Prize were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only First Prizes at twelve International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the only one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils even in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of Mr. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Cotham. In comparing the oil supplied by Mr. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend Mr. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Cotham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries; Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W., 17th November, 1876.

"Moller's Cod-Liver Oil is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Sorabjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN .... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 29th MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED VERDI'S OPERA

IL TROVATORE, IN FOUR ACTS.

Between the First and Second Acts MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM

HOME, SWEET HOME .... Thalberg.

And between the Second and Third Acts

LLANBERIS .... Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4 | Stalls .... Rs. 3
Gallery .... „ 2 | Pit .... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ..Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA begs to announce that her GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, April 4th 1877, under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

For further particulars see future announcements. Plan may be seen and places secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, a TRUSTWORTHY CLERK, able to INSPECT COTTON according to LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS; must be generally useful. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

SUPPLY OF WATER TO SHIPPING.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF WATER to the SHIPPING on terms which may be learnt at the Port Trust Office will not be received later than Noon on THURSDAY, 5th April 1877.

By Order of the Trustees,

G MANSON, Secretary.

Port Trust Office, Bombay, 27th March 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EARLY MONDAY MORNING TRAIN SERVICE FROM NERAL FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd April 1877, and on every subsequent Monday, until further notice, a SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Neral at 6-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A. M. (Madras time.)

Ordinary single and return and the Coupon Tickets will be available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th March 1877.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

To Lieut.-Col. H. F HANCOCK, R.E.,

Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned Members of the Bombay Corporation request you to CONVENE a MEETING of the CORPORATION for the purpose of taking into consideration the influx into this City of MANY THOUSANDS of PERSONS from the districts where SCARCITY PREVAILS and the consequent ALARMING INCREASE in the rates of MORTALITY and to determine what steps should be taken in reference thereto.—We have, &c.,

Sd. Munguldas Nathoobhoy.	Sd. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
„ Raghunath Narayan Khote	„ Bhugwandass Purshotumdass
„ Shantaram Narayan.	„ Vishwanath N. Mandlik.
„ Nasabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	„ Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.
„ Henry Cook.	„ Hassumbhoy Visram.
„ T. B. Kirkham.	„ E. M. Fogo
„ Francis Mathew.	„ D. S. Kemp.
„ Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	„ Geo. S Lynch.
„ Pherozshah M. Mehta.	„ Cowasjee Hormusjee.
„ Grattan Geary.	„ F. F. Arbuthnot.
„ Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai	„ K. R. Cama.
„ E. Freeborn.	

Bombay, 26th March 1877.

IN ACCORDANCE with this REQUISITION a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April 1877 at 3 P M.

Sanction will at this meeting be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the cash balance in accordance with the following Resolution of the Town Council passed 27th March, inst.:—

"That the Municipal Corporation be recommended to make a grant of Rs. 10, 000, under Section 37 of the Municipal Act, from the Municipal Fund for the provision of temporary Hospitals and Sanitary Camps in open situations on the Flats for the accommodation of the refugees from the Famine Districts. The necessary measures to be at once undertaken by the Municipal Commissioner in communication with the Commissioner of Police in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation."

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th March 1877.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by overwork, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY & Co., 14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

Agents for India:—
Bombay; Madon and Co.
Allahabad; Lyell and Co.
Lucknow: Sinclair and Co.

Messrs. Kirby and Co. forward a 10s Bottle to any Post Town in India, carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, ... for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, Capt. HENRY'S BUNGALOW. Apply to K. R. CAMA, 54, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

ANGLO Swiss condensed milk, genuine, expected by next English Mail. Orders registered at Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. Tins. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a NICE BROUGHAM in good condition. Apply at the London Refreshment Rooms, opposite the Post Office, Fort.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on MALABAR or CUMBALLA HILL, for 6 months from the end of April. Rent about Rs 150 a month. Apply to "D. R. C.," care of this paper.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN (NO CHILDREN) taking a large upper-storied Bungalow in a cool and healthy suburb of Bombay, desire to meet with another couple to share it. All particulars on application to "Cosmopolitan," care of this paper. Correspondence to be Confidential.

FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd of April, Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the PROPERTY left in India by LORD MARK KERR, at 8, Lothian Road, Poona. Printed Catalogues can be obtained on application to Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co, East Street, Poona.

NOW READY,

THE NEW and COMPLETE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR, with rates progressing by 1/64 of a penny from 1s. to 2s. 3d, at Rs. 8 per copy. Apply to

S. DE MONTE.
At Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES, BY SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhil. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

OUR HATS are selected and made to our SPECIAL ORDER, and are in all respects Superior to those usually made for export trade only.

Orders from the Mofussil receive careful attention and are despatched at the Lowest possible rates.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12	0
Do. do. do. Black	14	0
Asquith & Co. made Specially Light, Drab	10	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13	0

FELT HATS.

THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Selbourne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	7	8
The "Talbot"—Soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Burleigh"—Soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Folkestone"—Stiff Black Felt—flat Crown, new shape	8	8
The "Rochdale"—stiff Black Felt—round Crown, new shape	8	8
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium height	8	8
The "Ascot"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown new, shape	8	8
The "Clifton"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape	8	8

STRAW BOATING HATS.

The "Oxford"—Chip	3	8
The "Cambridge—Plait	3	8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5	0
Girls' Dolly Varden	5	0
Ladies' do. do	Rs. 5 & 6	0
Gents' Shooting	5	8
White Doe Regulation	16	0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Balmoral	5	0
The "Glengary"	5	0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5	0
Tweed Turbans	3	8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4	8
Sealskin Turbans	5	0

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15	0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14	0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	8
Extra Quality, very strong	16	0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	22	0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each		
„ Silver do. do.		

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. / Ladies. } Best quality	18	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18	0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10	8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13	8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13	8

Our NEW CATALOGUE, with faithful illustrations of the above, Post Free to any part of the East.

SEND NUMBER OF INCHES ROUND HEAD FOR SIZE OF HAT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

INVITE inspection to their Large and Choice Assortment of the above. All the LEADING NOVELTIES of the Season. A variety for SELECTION. The Stock is UNEQUALLED by any other House in the PRESIDENCY.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

SMALL MADE KNOTS, Spring Fastening.

	Rs.	a.
New Checks and Stripes	2	12
Rich Plain Colors, New Shades	3	
The "St. Alban's" Twill silk, Blue or Black, White Spots	3	0

MODERATE KNOTS. The New Shape. "CORINTHIAN."

Rich corded silk spots, stripes Rich Satin	3	0
The Czarewitch, moderate size Sailor's Knot, the latest introduced, to fit any size neck without spring or metal-fastening. Fancy Colours, Spots or Black	3	8
The St. Alban's Large made Knot, Plain Colours and Fancy	4	0
Striped Black do.	3	12
The Alfonso Fine Gauze medium size Knot, Plain Colours, Black or Fancy Stripes	2	8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE FOUR IN HAND." A long folded Scarf.

Will tie Knot or Bow, Rich Black corded Silk	3	0
Light Fancy Washing	2	12
Plain Colours or Fancy Striped	3	0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black or Coloured	1	8
Do. Do. Extra	1	0
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2	8
Black Sam Bows Elastic	1	0

NEW PIN SCARFS. To suit any Collar.

	Rs.	a.
The "Leopold" Washing Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spot and Stripes	2	8
Plain Colours and Black	3	0

THE "EXCELSIOR." Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks / Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin	4	0
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1	14
White Marsala	1	8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c.	6 8 to 35	0

MADE UP BOWS. "Lesseps," "Park," "Rink."

Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes Moderate Size, all Colours	2	8
Large Ends to any under Collar all Colours	2	1
Rich Plain Colors, Long ends		

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT. Bow, or for Ring.

Washing Bird' Eye	2	8
New Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes	3	0
Long Scarfs, best quality	5	8
The Alfonso Light Gauze Plain Colours, Black Fancy Striped	2	8

DRESS TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Plain White Folded	0	8
Made Bows, Sa Bows	0	12
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1	8

BRACES AND BELTS.

Guyot's New Designs	2	8
„ Silk for Dress	5	8
Scarlet Berlin	3	8
Extra Long	3	8
Strong Cantab	3	8
White Doe, very Strong	5	8
Boy's Washing	1	
Bile Leather Belts, everlasting	2	8
Elastic Belts, Blue, Violet and Scarlet	2	8

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY,
Will Last for Years.

Front Studs ....from	4	8
Collar do.	1	12
Solitaire ....per Pair	5	8
Links	15	8

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plant Rattans, Orange, Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 0 to 2	8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	12	8
Extra Quality	15	8
Ladies	10	8
White Cotton Lined Green	5	8
Ladies' Sunshades, Buff Alpaca Lined Green	5	8

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES.

	Rs.	a.	
Fancy Coloured and Black, 2 Buttons	3	0	Nett.
Gold Tan, 1 Button	2	12	„
Riding Gauntlets, Gold Tan	3	0	„
White do. do.	3	0	„
White Buff, Lisle Thread Gauntlets	1	8	„

GENTS.

	Rs.	a.	
White and Coloured	3	4	Nett.
Gold Tan Dogskin	2	12	„
White Military Doe	4	0	„
White Lisle Thread	1	8	„
Coloured Cloth	1	12	„
Ringwood, very Warm	2	4	„

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STARTLING NEWS.

THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM IS NOW INTRODUCED IN THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Received the very Highest award at the centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Are unsurpassed in excellence of finish, and are so durable that they last a life-time. Are so light and simple that a child can easily work them.

Are acknowledged by every one as incomparably the best for every class of Sewing, Braiding, Hemming, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, &c.

PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN GRATIS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, splendid piano, rifle, rich garden, carriages, &c., &c., at No. 39, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction on the 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. 41, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 41:—
10 bales G. Printers
10 cases assorted Chintz.
5 „ furniture Chintz
By order of Desai Hurryoursad Suntookram on account and risk of Joshee Shamjee Moorarjee.
250 boxes tin plates.
By order of Gunputram Vennilal on account and risk of Joshee Shamjee Moorarjee.
18 cases copper sheathing.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Salt Batty Land at Parell, near the B. B. and C. Railway Station.

On MONDAY, the 2nd April at 4 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Parell the undermentioned Salt Batty Land with the consent of the Mortgagors Dhunajee Bhanjee and Pandoorung Dhunajee, and by order of Damodur Trimbuk Nenay the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new Salt Batty land or ground, situate at Mingoot Mandly, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parell Station, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and measuring about 57246 7/9th square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 21, 29, 396 438, 6.7, 620, 696, 696 7 2, 703, and bounded on the east by the Salt Batty grounds of Muncherjee Camma, Damool Chimajee, Hur chund Morobs on the west by the Salt Batty grounds of Sorabjee Jametjee Lalla, Govind Gungadhur and others, on the north by the Salt Batty grounds of Cassum Dossa and Muncherjee Cama, and on the south by the Government waste ground and near the road leading to Worlee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of fresh oilmanstores from the celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed ex s. s. Severn.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th March at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores comprising assorted pickles and tartfruits, mushrooms and walnut catsup, Harveysauce, raspberry vinegar, assorted essence, salad oil, assorted jams, marmalade, vegetables, potted meats, red herrings, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, Jordon almonds, soups currants, muscatel raisins, herrings a la sardine, Blackwall whitebait, asparagus, black mushrooms, Oxford and Bologna sausages, crystal zed and canned peels, fruits in syrup, Wiltshire and Irish bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, at Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, best plated rich glass and porcelainwares, a first-class sweet toned mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy and Co.," a first class full size English mahogany slate billiard table, by "Thurston and Co., London, a handsome English-built open carriage by "Robert Ness," a ditto Madras mail phaeton by "Simpson and Co.," &c. at No. 14, Victoria Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, billiard table, carriages, &c, the property of the late Captain G. Henry, the same comprises set of rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services best plated ware, such as a set of electroplated fiddle pattern spoons and forks, butter pots waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, tumbler and glass covers, cutlery, &c, handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces for 30 persons, set of camp table, Madras and Male pattern arm chairs, whatnots, side board, circular, pier, writing, and side tables, easy, folding prie dieu, drawing-room and verandah chairs, ottoman, conversation and reclining sofas, music stand, teapoys, chiffoniers, a first class sweet toned English mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy & Co.," a first class full size English mahogany slate billiard table by "Thurston and Co," rich brussels carpets, Tucker's plated single, treble, and four lights hanging grand lamps, a handsome bronze 6 lights billiard lamp, screens, hatstands, flower vases, first rate chromolithographs, engravings, and oil paintings in gilt frames, treble branched wall shades, blackwood four post bedstead, bedsteads iron do. camp cots, dressing and washing tables, cheval and glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, wardrobes, china camphorwood almira, boot and shoe houses, dispense and cook-room articles, copper cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, books, etc.

At 1 P. M.

A handsome English built opera carriage by "Robert Ness," 1 do. Madras built mail phaeton by "Simpson & Co. set of English single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in pursuance to the High Court decree, dated 29th January 1877, in suit No. 311 of 1875.

Lot No. 1, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senora De Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Oomercady Paccady, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 24, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of G. De Silva, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rahimjee, on the north by a chawl or house No. 27, belonging to Pedro Fernandes and on the south by the public passage.

Lot No. 2, at 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground of which the said Church of Nossa Senora De Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Oomercady Paccady, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards assessed under No. 27, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rahimjee, on the north by the Fazendaree vacant ground, and on the south partly by the said house No. 24, belonging to the said Pedro Fernandez partly by the property of P. De Silva, and partly by the property of J. De Silva.

LARGE and important sale of shrubs and flowering plants, at Nepean Sea Road, No. 34, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd and WEDNESDAY, the 4th April next, at 6-3 A.M. Messrs. BENETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the shrubs and flowering plants, belonging to Dr H. Cook, M. D. The list comprises a large number of rare and recently imported plants of great beauty including the largest collection of Begonias in Western India.

Catalogue will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April next, at 4 P. M., on the premises by the power invested in Indenture of Mortgages, dated 2nd day of August 1875, between Mistry Mowjee Madowjee and Memon Essak Hoosein.

All that undivided third part or share of and in all that piece of land with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and abutting on the west side of Khoja Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleswur, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Koj Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Jaitha Moo jee, and on the south by the path or passage leading to the chawl or range, belonging to one Jainabai, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,476, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, but now under No. 5 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

AUCTION SALE of valuable collection of first-class Engravings from paintings by eminent Masters (Raphael Murillo &c.) and of choice Ferns in pots, on old stumps and in wire baskets, shells, trays &c, at Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell at the abovementioned place the valuable collection of pictures and ferns, the property of Rev. D. C. Boyd.

The property will be on view on Saturday the 31st March and on Monday and Tuesday the 2nd and 3rd April, from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's room.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, porcelain ware, plants, &c. (horses, carriages and piano, if not disposed of by private sale) at Anstey Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY the 10th April, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the property of J E. Bodger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany, Walnutwood, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," a handsome English built landau by "McNaught and Smith," a pair of handsome Australian carriage horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 24th April, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome English mahogany walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, piano, landau, horses, &c., the property of J. Rich. Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1877.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY. PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the Steamer ARCOT, leaving Kurrachee for London on the 7th April 1877. Apply immediately to

W. NICOL & C., Agents,
B. I. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th March 1877.

NOTICES.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, } Hon. Secs.
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE,

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH and BLACKBURN, Makers of Rotary and Circular Hosiery Machinery, and are prepared to give ESTIMATES for the same.

REAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON has THIS DAY been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration during Mr. JAMES DICKSON'S ABSENCE, or until further notice.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
By their Attorney James Dickson.

Bombay, 26th March 1877.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—THE LIBRARY is OPEN from 7 A. M to 6 P. M., and the Reading Room to 10 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rupees, 150; Resident Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors can make use of the Reading Room by payment of 8 Annas per week.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Surat City Municipality, Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, with periodical increase up to Rs. 500. A fair knowledge of Engineering is indispensable. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish Security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the Native language need apply. Applications with certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

Applications will be received up to 31st instant.

C. R. HEYNE,
Acting Secretary Surat City Municipality.

Surat City Municipality's Office, 19th March 1877.

TO MILLOWNERS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to April 10th, proximo, for the SUPPLY of COTTON CLOTH for the Light Clothing of the POLICE of the NORTHERN DIVISION.

The number of men to be clothed will be about 4,768; the quantity of Cloth will depend on its width but will be about 15,300 yards if 50 inches wide.

A sample of the Cloth required may be obtained from the Undersigned on application, or may be seen at the Office of Captain BABINGTON, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, Bombay.

Tenders must state price of the cloth per yard, including cost of carriage to the nearest Railway Station, to the Head-quarters of the Police in each district, and the date on which final delivery will be made.

L. ASHBURNER,
Police Commissioner, N. D.

Nassick, 24th March 1877.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet; there are at present fifteen vacancies

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL .... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL .... „ 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's premises, Fort, Armenian Lane, No. 4, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited for the year ending 31st December 1876 and to consider the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 19th March 1877.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ ક્સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1st To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Shroff as an additional Director.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઈ. મુલજી જેઠાની કં૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th March 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to 3rd April 1877, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

Suit No. 727 of 1873.

HURRY BHANJEE, KESSOWJEE HUNSRAJ and RUTTONSEY JADOWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants and carrying on business at Mody Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid under the name, style and firm of HURRY BHANJEE .... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MOWJEE MEGHJEE and SHARIFF MOWJEE, Mahomedan Merchants, residing at Bandora and PEERBHOY MOWJEE, also Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Jubulpoor and lately carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, by means of the said Shariff Mowjee, under the name style and firm of SHERRIFF MOWJEE.. Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January 1874, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before C AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Burry Bhanjee, Kessowjee Hunsraj and Ruttonsey Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants Mowjee Meghjee, Shariff Mowjee and Peerbhoy Mowjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Pakhadi Khatrwady in Bandora in the Collectorate of Tanna in Salsette in the Sub-district of the Sub-Registrar of Tanna aforesaid which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 262 square yards and two thirds of another square yard be the same a little more or less and is bounded on the east by the property of Manock Khoja on the west by the house of Janka Khoja, on the south by the Oart of Jasaz Braz and on the north by the house of Sallay Mahomed Bangadkur with a passage between; and which said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 261 and together with the premises aforesaid formerly was and at present is in the occupation of Mowjee Meghjee one of the abovenamed defendants and his family.

For further particulars and for the conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr John Macfarlane Attorney for the abovenamed Plaintiffs in No. 5 Apollo Street Fort. Dated this 24th day of February 1877.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 27TH MARCH 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday declined from 96⅜ to 96¼, and French Rentes from 107⅜ to 107¼. This movement taken in conjunction with the tenor of the press messages indicates a much less favourable aspect of political affairs than formerly; at the moment, in fact, war may be considered more probable than peace. With politics in such a critical position, commercial matters cannot be expected to look particularly bright, and it is scarcely a matter for surprise therefore to learn that private telegrams received here to-day report heavy failures in Liverpool. We cannot learn the names of the firms alluded to, nor whether they have any direct connection with Bombay, but that they have been connected with the Cotton Trade is evident from the fact of the increased depression in Liverpool yesterday being mainly attributed to this cause; Reuter reports supplies freely offered, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged, but private messages call the market flat and lower, both on the spot and to arrive. The American receipts are still falling off very rapidly, the total being now 23,000 bales behind last season; but however this may improve the statistical position later on, the effect is lost sight of at present in the numerous adverse influences now affecting the market. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull, the slight improvement in the Silver Exchanges having been insufficient apparently to counteract the less favourable political prospects.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 11¼ cents. June shipment 3/16 cent. lower at 11 9/16 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	7,000	7,000	10,000	6,000
Three „ do.	12,000	11,000	24,000	17,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,697,000	......	3,720,000	3,161,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without any alteration.

Bar Silver in London is apparently somewhat irregular. Reuter still quotes 53¾d. per oz. which is confirmed by some private messages, while others, we hear, call the market firm at 54d. However this may be, we cannot see any real strength in the position and we are inclined to think this week's steamer from Southampton will again bring large shipments for this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with increased firmness, at yesterday's figures for Bank Bills but an advance of 1/16d. on private paper. This rise had the effect of keeping sellers out of the market, and telegrams from Calcutta coming very weak, a decided reaction set in late in the afternoon, and the market closes weak at a fall of ⅛d. to 3/16d. on the morning's rates. Everything will, of course be guided for the time by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-morrow, but ultimately the position is by no means strong and probabilities seem more in favour of a fall than a rise.

Bank Bills,	on demand	1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-8d. „
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 7-8d. „
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 15-16d. „

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and we still quote demand drafts at par and 60 days' sight at 98¾ nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at nominally yesterday's prices, but we have not heard of any transactions of importance.

SHARES are quiet but firm. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent., Agras Rs. 2 and Nationals Rs. 3 per share higher. Land and Press Companies are unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Alliance, Khutao Mucconjee, and Manockjee Petit, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Fleming, Morarjee Gocouldass and Nursey.

COTTON continues quiet with only a very moderate demand on the part of exporters. Prices in most instances are again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, and sellers are more willing to do business than they were yesterday, the tenor of the Home advices being so decidedly unfavourable. The receipts from up-country yesterday were liberal—13,252 bales, making 28,602 bales for the four days. Closing quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.........	Rs. 197	per Candy f. p.
Good Omra „	187	„ „
F. G. F. do. „	186	„ „
G. F. do. „	184	„ „
Good Dhollera April	191	„ „
F. G. F. do. „	188	„ „
G. F. do. „	184	„ „

FREIGHTS are still very quiet. By steam for Liverpool quotations are £2-1-3 to £2-2-6, with no great enquiry. By Cape rates are fairly steady at £2 1 3 to £2 2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. Prices are fairly maintained, but the up-country demand hangs fire and the off-take consequently is limited.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE BRIG SULLAWATTY, 74 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calicut, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain A. Young, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG RAVEN, 202 tons, Captain W. H. Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (January 28th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Sedick.

THE BARQUE MARINE ALFRED, 309 tons, Captain P. L. Clere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok, (February 6th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 1,263 tons, Captain T. Douglas, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta (February 26 h), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	William Douglas ..	Douglas	Calcutta, Feb 23.
27	Raven	Marshall	Mauritius, Jan 28.
	Maria Alfred	Clere	Bangkok, Feb 6.
	H M S Euphrates ..	Cuming	Portsmouth, Feb 23.
	Penang (s)	Franks	Calcutta, Mar 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	H M S Serapis	Davidson	England
	Vingoria (s).........	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Caradoc (s).........	Young	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Brig Sullamutty, Nacoda, to Calicut.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverpool
Steamer Pachamba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
24	Tenedos (s)	....	London via Colombo.
	Ava (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Poonah(s)............	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
23	Duke of Argyll (s)...	......	London.
24	Viceroy (s)	....	London.
	Poonah(s)............	....	....

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Ava—From Masulipatam to Madras—Mrs Stokes and child. From Cocanada—Revd F Borsley. From Vizagapatam—Mr R Melville and two servants, Mr and Mrs Smith, Head Constable Murphy, one European Vagrant and W Walters, Esq.

Per P and O s Poonah—From Calcutta to Madras—Miss Hoare, Miss Gray, Mr Darly, Major and Mrs Thirlie, infant, child and Europe female servant, Mr Robinson, and Major Silley. To Galle—Bishop of Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness, 563½ cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co. Apelles, 610 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Aldergrove, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gocouldass Mahadewjee and Co
Oriflamme, 3 bale cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Dunnottar Castle, 31 bales cotton, Maneck hund Cupurchund 240 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Kheronese, 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co: 300 cwts myrabolams, Runchordas Toolseedass;
Nellie Martin s—49 bales cotton, Hurry Bhanjee; 101 bales Cooverjee Lilladhur.
Rinaldo s—130 cwts bone Rurubally Alliruzs; 38 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal; 12 cwt linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, and bales hemp, Vurdhman Tokersee.
Tuscany s—295½ cwts wheat, Canjee Anundjee; 325 cwts, myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co
Blenheim s—61 bales wool, Sowjee Mooljee.
Wickham s—1,602 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Burmese s—5,001 cwts rape seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 112½ cwts coir yarn, Muncherjee Framjee.
J C Stevenson s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 40 cwts gum, D S Kemp and Co.
Mirzapore s—29 bags coffee and 20 bundles horns, Dhrumsey Velljee.

FOR REVEL.

Ausgarius s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Arvonia—250 cwts horns, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Minerva s—1,181 cwts linseed and 420 cwts rapeseed, H Classon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 1,425 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Stornoway—50 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pera s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Emma Lawson s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixson and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tuscany s—500 bales cotton, E. Spanner and Co; 100 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sumatra s—8 tins castor oil, C. Grondona.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—7 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 25 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co; 16 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 20 bales twist, S. N. Tulaiee; 19 bales twist, Hormusjee Manuckjee Pacha.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1269 Burmese (s), Luck—Ralli Brothers.
1364 J. C. Stevenson (s), Clark—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
2090 Mirzapore s, Parish—Mails 9th April.
1035 Stag (s), Iliff—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1308 Blenheim (-), Okend n—Ralli Brothers.
1361 Childwall Hall (s) Tregor W. and A. Graham & Co.
1065 Mareis (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & C -
1184 Nelli Martin (s), Fox—Nusserwanjee M. & Co.
1283 Rinaldo s, Newman—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1074 Standard (s), North—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1063 Tuscany (-). Green—W and A. Graham & Co.
1124 Whickham (s), Brown—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1038 Apelles, Blackstone—Lyon & Co.
1666 County of Caithness, Miller—Finlay Muir & Co.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1711 Kheronese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1118 Oriflamme. Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1102 Tythonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

1287 Centennial, Bearse—Farnham & Co.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W and A. Graham & Co.
1499 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1205 Pera (s), Hyde—Mails 2nd April.

FOR GENOA.

1015 Persia (s), Merello—C Grandona.
1382 Sumatra (s), Coboara—C. Grondona.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1090 Abraman, Davies—Wallace & Co.
599 Britomart, Pearce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1199 Cape Comorin, Haswell—Ralli Brothers.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1686 Dunsilstair, Langster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1018 Good Hope (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.
494 Loochoo, Ember—Knoop & Co.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.
1190 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey—Ewart, Latham & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (s), Orman—P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1025 Minerva (ss), Moughan—J. Sigfried & Co.

FOR HULL.

1072 Prior (s), Anott—Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

636 Emma Lawson (s), Whitley H. Clason & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1361 Castlemaine, Williams.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1473 Naples (s), Eston—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Selkirk—Edward Bates & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

175 Sallamuttee, Nacoda.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1232 Brogany, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1161 Saint James, Smith.

FOR MAURITIUS.

404 Espiegle, Rundle.

FOR REVEL, &c.

407 Ausgarius (s), Kinnman—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

731 Nuphar (s), Wallace—Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

777 Glamorganshire, Riches—Volkart Brothers.
1064 Petersburgh s, Barnestone W & A Graham & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardencl utha, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1095 Bengal, s, Waher—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1562 Zambesi (s), Symons—P & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

489 Fluellin, Livingstone—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COLOMBO.

876 Vortigern (s), Reid—Gaddum & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1185 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1413 City of Liverpool, Whitford.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O Co
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1547 Hindostan, Belvea—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1019 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
1039 Khornason Connell—Lyon & Co.
309 Marin Alfred, Clere, Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.
202 Raven, Marshall—Hajee Adam Sedick.
1521 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
4173 Euphrates, Cuming. (Troopship).
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
1268 Sparton, Tracy.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Hamilton, Capt, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 26.

Anderson, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Wright, Capt, Madras 45th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Ducat, Major, Bombay 23rd Regt N I, on leave, from Mhow.
Bolton, Major Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Kurrachee.

MARCH 27.

Hayland, Capt, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Tuthill, Lieut Madras 14th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.
Peekham, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.
Jackson, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India by the resignation of Maj Genl the Hon Sir H W Norman, K C B, H M has been graciously pleased to appoint Maj Genl Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, R A, K C B, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

Maj Genl Sir E B Johnson has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Govr Genl's Council.

Capt W J Williamson, Depy Comsr of the 4th grade in Assam, to officiate as Inspr Genl of Police in the General Police Dist of that Province, and also as Inspr Genl of Prisons, under Sect 6, Act XXVI of 1870 Comsr of Abkari Revenue, under Sec 3, Act XXI of 1856, and Supt of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

The services of Mr E J Sinkinson, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept.

The Hon Sir Robert Henry Davies, K C S I, of the Bl Civil Service, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr J Pitt Kennedy, Barrister at Law and Standing Counsel, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vict, Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H T Prinsep, of the Bl Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Asst Surgn Shib Kristo Das is dismissed from the service of Govt.

Maj-Genl C A Barwell, C B, resumed charge of the Office of Chief Comsr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Capt M Protheroe, on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr Baghail Sing, Extra Asst Supt and Asst Dist Supt of Police in Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, during the absence on furlough of Capt R J Wimberley, or until further orders.

Capt W B Birch, 2nd Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 1st Asst Supt with effect from the 9th inst, during the absence on furlough of Capt R J Wimberley, or until further orders.

Mr E H Man, 3rd Asst Supt, to officiate as 2nd Asst Supt, vice Capt Birch.

Mr F E Tuson, Extra Asst Supt of the 2nd class, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supt, vice Mr Man.

Mr O H Brookes, Extra Asst Supt of the 2nd class, to officiate as Extra Asst Supt of the 1st class, vice Mr Tuson.

Mr F P Goddard, to officiate as Extra Asst Supt of the 2nd class, vice Mr Brookes.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

In Notification No 90, dated the 14th ultimo, granting leave on medical certificate for one year to Mr H E G Harstel, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, after the word "Europe," read "or Australia"

The undermentioned Officers have been appointed Asst Supts of the 2nd grade, in the Marine Survey Dept, with effect from the 6th of Oct last :—

Lt W H Coombs, R N, and Navigating Lt T C Pascoe, R N.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under the Provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, "The Justices of the Peace Act," the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Maj A I. Flaxfair to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India,

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr A C Gumpert as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

With reference to Notification No 2845P, dated 24th Nov 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

With reference to Notification No 2946P, dated 1st Dec 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Robert McCrak n as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

With reference to Notification No 2948P, dated 1st Dec 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Robert McCraken as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt H Ex the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr G Diefenbach to act as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr S E Voigt.

H E the Viceroy and Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr P F Eisenlohr as Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M deColoos as Consul for Denmark at Madras.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy, and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Bernard Leumann as Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to confer upon Sheikh Mahomed Azim, Riding Master in the Mayo College, Ajmere, late Duffadar, 3rd Bl Cavy, the honorary rank of Jemadar.

Mr R H Pilcher, C S, Asst Resident at Mandalay, has passed the examination in Burmese, prescribed by Foreign Dept Resolution No 2809P, dated 15th Oct 1875.

Col Sir R J Meade, K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the date after the 12th March 1877, on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt C B Evan Smith, 1st Asst Resident at Hyderabad, to be in charge of the current duties of the Residency, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Sir R J Meade, K C S I.

Col W Nembhard, Comsr, Hyderabad Assigned Dist to be in charge of the duties of Judicial Comsr, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 8th March 1877, vice Lt-Col Allardyce.

Maj V E Law, Offg Political Asst, 1st Class, and Supt of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, took temporary charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent, Jeypore and Kishengurh, in addition to his own duties, from Capt C A Baylay, on the afternoon of the 20th Feb 1877.

The following temporary appointments, with effect from the date of assuming charge, are made in the Mysore Commission consequent on the death of Maj Gompertz, Depy Inspr Genl of Police :—

Capt J S F Mackenzie, Offg Asst Comsr, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Inspr Genl of Police, vice Maj Gompertz.

Maj C S Blair, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comsr 1st class, vice Capt Mackenzie.

Mr J Lacey, B L, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comsr, 2nd class, vice Maj Blair.

Capt H D-P Rennick, Asst Comsr, 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, to officiate as Asst Comsr, 2nd class, with effect from the 29th Jan 1877, vice Mr Knowlys.

Mr T T Cooper is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted to Bhamo.

Col M Thomson, Offg Political Agent, 1st class, and Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh, and Supt of Political Pension, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from 2nd April 1877.

Col A Elderton, Bl S C, at present doing duty at Fort William, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class, as a temporary arrangement.

With reference to Notification No 710G, dated 23rd March 1877 Col A Elderton, Offg Political Agent, 1st class, is posted as Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh, and Supt of Political Pensions, with effect from 2nd April 1877, vice Col M Thomson, on leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Waterfield, B C S, received charge of the Offices of Accountant Genl, N-W Provinces, and Depy Comsr of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, to Mr A Anthony, after noon, on the 23rd Feb 1877, and received charge of the offices of Comptroller Genl and Head Comsr of Paper Currency from Mr E F Harrison, aft noon, on the 14th March 1877.

Mr T W Rawlins, B C S, received charge of the Offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Depy Comsr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr T W Biss, before noon on the 14th March 1877.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Bgdr-Genl Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K C B, Bl S C (Aid-de-Camp to the Queen),—private affairs, for one year five months and twenty-four days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Col Henry Drummond, Royal Engrs, Chief Engr, 2nd class, Depy Secy, Railway Branch, P W Dept, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col Robert Stannus Graves, Bl S C, Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn Maj George Bernard, in medical charge, 6th Bl Cavy, private affairs for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt William Shepherd, Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Engr-in-Chief of Light Railways, and Asst Secy, Railway Branch, Govt, N W P, Allahabad, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Walter Elliot Rutherfurd Bl S C, for twenty months—one year on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868

Capt Finley Blathwayt, Bl S C, Asst Comsr, 1st grade, Hazaribagh, Bengal, medical certificate, for one year, under, Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn Geofferey Craythorne Hall, urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Hony Surgn-Maj John Richard Deane, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Conductor William Adolphus Armstrong, Army Commissariat Dept, medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Alfred Allen Stokes, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for ten months from the 9th April 1877.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) C C Drury, Bl S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside in England under the terms of G G O No 797 of 1872.

In G G O No 216 of 1877, granting Maj W S Young, Bl S C, furlough to Europe, omit the words "Commandant, Chunar Fortress and European Invalid Battalion."

Mr G W Kellner, C S I, Accountant Genl, Mily Dept, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 14th March 1877, and the resumption of his duties as Accountant Genl on the 19th March 1877.

Maj Genl Sir H W Norman, K C B, Bl S C, G G O No 259 of 1877, Japan, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Col C G Arbuthnot, C B, R A, G G O No 216 of 1877, Cathay, 26th Feb 1877, from Bombay.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) R A Napper, Bl S C, G G O No 1288 of 1876, Viceroy, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Maj R McD DeW Douglas, Bl S C, G G O No 51 of 1877, Viceroy, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Capt F F Cotton, R E, G G O No 191 of 1877 Pekin, 12th March 1877, from Bombay.

Capt H M Evans, Bl S C, G G O No 22 of 1877, Viberoy, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr J S J Kortright, 1st Officer of the Indian Govt ship Czarewitch, and Mr W H H Cox, 2nd Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Enterprize, being no longer required, are dispensed with from this date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Lumsden, Accountant, 4th Grade, Assam, is transferred to the Mily Works Branch.

The following Royal Engr Soldiers are appointed to the P W Dept as Overseers, 1st grade, and posted as follows :—

To State Railways under Director,—Corporal J M Browne, W Martin and J Tudball.

To Mily Works Branch—Corporal S Chambers, Corporal J Franklin, and Corporal M Mecra.

Bengal Irrigation—Corporal G Trusler.

Lt G C P Onslow, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Estabt under the Director of State Railways.

Mr F Finch, Probationary Storekeeper, 2nd grade, on the Estab under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr G Reed, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of the Accountant Genl P W Dept, is granted privilege leave for two weeks, with effect from the 9th Mar 1877.

The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1877, in the Estabt of Accountants in the State Railway Branch, consequent on the departure of Mr Davis Accountant, 3rd grade, on sick leave :—

From 4th to 3rd Grade—Mr W Ogden, Rajpootana State Railway, and Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Indus Valley State Railway.

The services of 2nd class Apothecary H J Finnemore, attached to the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept at his own request.

The Govt of India has no further need of the services of M F S Meek, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Central India.

Lt W J Mackenzie, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to N-W Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

The services of Mr T Martin, Ex Engr, 1st grade (Temporary Sub Engr), are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt in the P W Dept, Irrigation Branch.

Mr W B Macrone, Ex Engr, 1st grade, British Burmah, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate under S c 14 of the Civil Leave Code, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 31st Dec 1876.

Baboo Baroda Prosada Basu, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Mily Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 3rd Feb 1877.

The services of Lt M H Gregson, R E, 2nd Asst Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept at his own request.

B S Rungia Naidoo, Accountant, 4th grade, Bengal, is transferred to Mysore.

The following Offg promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th Feb 1877, vice Maj H Malleck, B S C, Director of Construction on privilege leave :—

Maj J Eckford, R E, Offg Supt, 1st grade, to be Director of Construction.

Mr C B P Gorden, Supt, 2nd grade, to be Supt 1st grade.

Mr R B Hindal Supt 3rd grade to be Supt 2nd grade.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Police have orders to DESTROY ALL DOGS found within ROTTEN ROW.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th March 1877.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"P. W. D. NON-COM."—Whether the scheme be a good one or not, the fact that the promoters do not give their names tells against it. The prospectus is badly drawn up, and the whole business seems to be unworthy of notice.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McCONAGHY—March 25th, at Poona, the wife of W. McConaghy, Surgeon, 26th Regt. N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

CRAWFURD—March 26th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, Major W. J. M. Crawfurd, H. M.'s 6th Foot, aged 42.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINGHAM—March 19th, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant E H Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps, 13th Regiment N I, of a son.
SANDFORD—March 20th, at Monsimbul, near Palampur, Punjab, the wife of Mr. J. R. Sandford, Tea Planter, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRAIGIE—March 22nd, at Benares, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis J. Craigie, Commandant, 1st Bengal Infantry.
LOCHNER—March 23rd, at Allahabad, Lydia Anne, the wife of Mr. Richard J. H. Lochner, aged 27 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1877.

THERE is one matter connected with the organization of the Native Army which, whatever the organization proposed, has never, we believe, received a fair share of attention—and that is, the advantage of getting English-speaking men for English-speaking officers. We adverted to this some time ago among some suggestions for the general amelioration of the Native Army, but it is worth while, a war with Russia impending, to return to the subject again. Let us consider what would be the condition of the Native Army of India as it now is, after the first serious battle of a campaign. The European officers, as we know, are all mounted without exception, and are consequently made singularly excellent cock-shots for the marksmen of the enemy. If the commander of the opposition was not a fool, he would direct his marksmen to turn all their attention at the first to picking off the European officers of those native regiments in brigade with British corps. By this plan he might well hope to create confusion and to disarrange his adversary's plans; nor could there be much difficulty in the execution of his scheme, seeing that a mounted officer is a bigger mark to fire at than a first class target. It is certain that a number of mounted European officers of the native forces of an Indian army must be shot down at any rate, and then there would come the question in a campaign—How are they to be replaced? "Oh! "we'll get plenty," the theorists say, "we have "only to open the Native Army, free of verna"cular examination, to the captains and "lieutenants of the Line, or of the Militia, and "numbers will be glad enough to accept com"missions in it." True; but then these English-speaking officers would be quite useless in native regiments, as native regiments now are, until they obtained some mastery over the languages in which sepoys speak and act. And to do this would require time—a year perhaps—whereas a campaign, in these times, would be an affair of a few months. Matters would be very different were the native regiments English-speaking regiments as the negro regiments of the West Indies are; in that case sub-lieutenants from the Line could be draughted into them on a pinch without inconvenience, and the men would understand their officers in quarters or the field from the very first day that they made their acquaintance.

Considering the difficulty the Government of India labours under in obtaining a *Reserve* of European officers for the Native Army, it seems astonishing that they have not thought of cutting the knot by means of this simple expedient of causing their native soldiers to learn English instead of making the European officers learn Hindustanee. The Reserve, *without any expense,* is to their hand were our suggestion attended to, for there would always be plenty of young officers from the Line or Militia to enter the Native Army in time of war; the only difficulty being the present one of these gentlemen not knowing anything of the languages of the soldiers they were appointed to command. The system now existent makes needless difficulties for itself. A special training, with special study and examinations, has to be invented to create an officer suited for service with the Native Army, and all kinds of expedients have to be resorted to in order to find officers for an exceptional service. But why exceptional? Because the Native Army is encouraged to be *native* instead of *English*. Military men, especially those of long Indian service, are the most conservative people in the world, but we must say that we cannot at this time perceive the advantage of maintaining the old traditions of the past by encouraging the sepoys to stand still while all other natives of the same classes are being educated up to the European standard of intelligence. It was impracticable in the old times to do anything else but assimilate the European officers as much as possible to the Asiatics they commanded, but the reverse of that system is what we ought to try now, and we should level up the Asiatics, as far as possible, to the same intellectual standard as their officers. The sepoys themselves, as soldiers, would be unquestionably all the better for the change, because one of the worst features of the Native Army at present is its conservation of ignorance. The average sepoy is, we take it, about the most thoroughly ignorant native in existence. A common coolie has more intelligence, a Russian serf quite as much. With the exception of the drill that is hammered into him at infinite trouble and waste of time, he knows nothing, and the conservation of language and prejudices that we speak of render him as conceited as he is ignorant. He believes that his own language is superior to ours, and that this is the reason that we cause English officers to learn it. He fancies that as we give into him in one thing we acknowledge his superiority in all, and he is fond of making the most of his *caste* because we make the most of his language. That is a true picture of the average sepoy, but the English-speaking man is of a very different character. Together with English he learns to value the Englishman correctly, and the most of his absurdities and angularities of character disappear by the time that he can talk to his European officer freely in the latter's own tongue and can read and write the language of the Government. Of course, it is impossible to Anglicise the Native Army in a day or a year. Reforms of the kind are not to be accomplished in a moment, but the sooner the work is begun the better. With this view we would make English, *not* Hindostanee and the other vernaculars, the language of the native regimental schools. It is a manifest absurdity to teach the boys, who will some day be soldiers in a regiment, languages foreign to that in which the duties of the regiment are conducted. All the documents, records, orders, &c., of a native corps are framed in English, and only the spirit of doing things as they ought *not* to be done induces the cultivation of two or three languages in a corps where one is sufficient. We would further promote no soldier to the non commissioned or commissioned grades who did not make himself acquainted in a measure with English in the regimental schools, and we would send all recruits to school as to drill, and not allow them to pass out of them until they had mastered sufficient English to carry on their duties as soldiers in the field under European officers whether those officers belonged to Indian regiments or the Line. It is easy to conceive situations in which the greatest awkwardness, if not dangerous misunderstanding, might arise owing to sepoys brigaded with Europeans being unable to understand any languages but their own. On the other hand it is as easy to imagine such awkwardness made smooth by sepoys being able to understand and obey the orders of any English officer who might be sent to take the place of one of their own officers at a crisis. Nevertheless, we would by no means do away with the necessity of study of the vernaculars for officers of the Native Army. Such study is undoubtedly useful as giving Europeans an insight into native life and customs, but further than this we believe it to be simply prejudicial to the efficiency of the service. The foreign officer is often at a disadvantage in expressing himself intelligibly to his men, and the latter are made to feel their superiority. French officers speaking imperfect English in English regiments would most probably be held in small account by their men, and we do not see why what holds good in one instance should not hold good in another. However, these objections are mere trifles in comparison with the grand one, that a native regiment, its own European officers *hors de combat*, must be practically without officers in action. A General could not send the helpless corps others from the Line though he might have some to spare, for the corps would not understand what they said. Neither could the Government re-officer the regiment in a hurry, for it has no vernacular-speaking reserve of European officers for the purpose. We must remember that these are very parlous times, and that, if we escape a war this year, we are pretty sure to have one sooner or later in which native troops will take a share. When it occurs, how shall we look without any reserve of the European officers, six to a regiment, whom we may expect to go down before the rifles of the enemy, leaving their men in confusion, and with no one to lead them?

THE outcry raised by the *Times of India* about the condition of the immigrants from the Famine districts into Bombay was so palpably intended to serve the cause of political partisans that we have refrained from noticing it till the papers relating to the distress among the refugees had been laid before the Town Council. Yesterday, the Council discussed the matter fully, and we will now correct some of the exaggerations and misstatements that have been put in circulation, leaving it to another pen to describe the actual state of the poor people whose distress has been made the pretext for attacks on the Famine policy of the Government of Bombay. It has been alleged, in the first place, that the unfortunate people have flocked into the city during the last two months, and that the mortality has risen during that period to double what it is in ordinary years; and, on the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* principle, it is argued that the rush of destitute immigrants into Bombay must have been caused by the policy of the Government in reducing the rate of wages on Civil Agency works last January. Now, the incorrectness of this opinion can be easily proved. The Chairman of the Town Council quoted at yesterday's meeting the following figures,—supplied by Mr. Keelabhoy Pranjeevundass, the manager of a dhurrumsala at Sion at which poor strangers entering Bombay get charitable relief,—showing the number of people to whom food was given in each of the months since the famine began :—

November, 1876	1,800
December „	1,900
January, 1877	1,500
February „	1,400
1st March to 24th	400
Total......	7,000

The falling off in the immigration seems, therefore, if we rely on these figures, to have begun when the Government made the reduction to which the exodus of famished wretches from the Deccan is ascribed; and the stream has now nearly spent its force. Sir Frank Souter is of opinion that the immigration is still going on, but it is undoubtedly on a much smaller scale than in the months from November to January, and the result of an impartial inquiry shows that the majority of the immigrants themselves say they left their homes about the time of the Dewalee in search of work in Bombay, being ignorant of the fact that the Government would provide them with work in abundance if they stayed where they were. The subjoined table confirms this view of the case, inasmuch as it proves that the rate of mortality in Bombay has been excessive from the beginning of the year. In comparison with the returns for last year, the death-rate for January was much higher than that for March, and we understand that the public health this week shows a slight improvement, though we cannot give the rate yet :—

RETURN showing the rate of Mortality in the following weeks :—

Weeks.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 of Population, 1877.	Annual Rate of Mortality in the corresponding periods in 1876.	Annual Rate of Mortality for the last 5 years.
January 2	32·92	2·24	29·37
„ 9	37·20	30·26	29·77
„ 16	36·71	28·72	29·85
„ 23	39·78	30·17	30·17
„ 30	39·86	27·19	29·77
February...... 6	42·12	35·98	29·13
„ 13	46·96	40·91	31·30
„ 20	47·28	43·17	30·90
„ 27	41·84	42·20	30·26
March 6	52·29	47·36	31·87
„ 13	52·93	53·17	33·81
„ 20	56·00	50·03	32·51
„ 27	......	49·06	......

Having disposed of the unfounded and calumnious statements the *Times of India* chose to make on this subject, we must express our regret that the Health Officer of the Municipality should have refrained for more than two months from bringing the state of the immigrants from the Deccan to the notice of the Town Council and the public, and should then have done so in a vague and most injudiciously worded letter, written to catch the ears of the groundlings and capable of being at once wrested to the purpose the *Times of India* and its native friends keep steadily in view, of convicting the British Government of gross inhumanity. Dr. Weir, of course, had no such object to achieve. All his tall talk was only designed to screen the Health Department from blame for having neglected for so long to do its duty. The Town Council has, however, now recognized the truth, that the miserable condition of the immigrants is due, not to want of food, but to shameful overcrowding and want of the commonest sanitary arrangements in the native town. So long as the city is undrained, and the houses in some streets are as filthy as pig-styes, so long will Bombay be perpetually exposed to the recurrence of epidemics which may take the form one year of small-pox, the next of fever, and the third of cholera, but which will always be due to the same cause, defective sanitation, and always find their first and most numerous victims among poor and helpless strangers.

We may add a word or two on the general question of the condition of the work people in the Deccan. We give elsewhere Sir Richard Temple's telegram to the Government of India, reporting the results of his examination of the gangs of labourers at Sholapore, and we are glad to find that the conclusion he has come to is in accordance with the views of the district officers responsible for the safety of the people. Our Bombay contemporary mistakes the point of a remark we made the other day about his seeming unwillingness to believe the word of English officials. With an unconscious stroke of humour, he says in reply to our remark, that he, like the late Duke of Wellington, is commissioned by Providence to watch over the interests of his country, not to put faith in the word of any man. Well, there might be some force in this reply, if we had asked him to have confidence in any man's unsupported assertions. But the question we put was Why did he burke the report made by the Civil Surgeon of Sholapore, which contained facts refuting the vague criticisms of Mr. Veerchund Deepchund and other inexperienced observers? Surely, it must be dishonest to suppress evidence that tells against one's theory, even if the man who supplies that evidence has the misfortune to be simply an English gentleman. The Duke of Wellington refused to place implicit confidence in the word of honour of a foreigner; but the *Times of India* can hardly yet regard every Englishman in India as an alien and an intriguer. If it be the case, as our contemporary affirms, that the Government of Bombay has suppressed a report on the other side by Dry Hewlett, then the Government has done a very shameful thing; but two blacks do not make one white.

THE indignant complaint of the Russian press that England has left to Russia only the choice between war and dishonour merits but one answer—*Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin*. The Emperor Alexander declared at Moscow, of his own free will, that, unless Europe agreed to enforce his policy in the East, he would act alone; and now Europe, taking him at his word, leaves him to act alone. Naturally, he does not like it; but was it reasonable for him to expect that he could frighten the other Great Powers, some of whom have a foreign policy of their own by no means in accordance with that of Russia, into carrying out his wishes by the threat that, unless they did so, he would give orders to his army to invade Turkey?

THE IMMIGRANTS FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

As our contemporary has insisted upon painting the present condition of Bombay in black colours, and throwing upon Government the discredit of being responsible for the ugly picture, we sent a representative round the native town on Monday night to procure for us as truthful a statement as possible about the real state of affairs. We wished particularly to know—whether there is great and unusual distress in Bombay at the present time; whether the famine immigrants had been compelled to leave their homes either through not being able to get Government employment or through the insufficiency of the labour rates allowed by Government; and whether the present high rate of mortality is traceable to the Famine or to some other cause existing in Bombay. We append his story. We do not need to say that it is a terrible one. It certainly shows that there is now in Bombay a very great and melancholy amount of distress among the poor of the native community; but it does not show that the Government of Bombay, or even the Famine, is responsible for it. The responsibility must be fixed upon those who, having charge of the health of this city nevertheless permit places to exist in it so overcrowded with human beings and cattle that it would be a miracle if it escaped being afflicted with a high mortality:—

The task of inspecting the districts where the famine-stricken immigrants into Bombay have taken up their abode was about as disagreeable one as could have been imposed even upon a newspaper representative. The sights I saw were terrible; and they were decidedly sickening. The first place I went to was Nowrojee Hill, the eminence which overlooks the Elphinstone estate. From its height, it might be expected to be an airy and healthy locality. It is, however, only a network of foul lanes spreading up a hill to the edge of a cliff. After following my guide up one lane, we turned to the right, and stopped opposite a house consisting of a groundfloor and one flat. Stepping across a gutter, we entered a dark passage. When it was illuminated by the small lamp we had, we found a number of people lying on the floor, some groaning. The walls of the passage seemed to be composed of brown mud splashed into the interstices of a line of split bamboos, and here and there in them was a door, opening into some wretched room. Everything was dirty, and the smell was vile. My guide ascended a small wooden staircase, and I followed. On reaching the second floor I found myself in another passage of the same description as the one beneath—that is, crowded with people, and opening into a number of airless, sunless dens called rooms. Men, women, and children were packed together, some lying on the floor groaning or coughing badly, and some sitting up looking vacantly before them, their chin on their hands, and their elbows on their knees. A brown earthenware saucer, containing a small reddish light spluttering among oil, cast a strange glare throughout the place. Some of the doors in the passage were opened, when our presence became known, and a large number of people crushed into it. Some were old men leaning upon long staves, some haggard old women crying aloud that they and their families were hungry and had fever, and here and there between the principal figures appeared naked children. Singling out one old native leaning on a stick, who appeared anxious to become the spokesman for his companions, we asked where all these people had come from, and he replied that they had arrived about the time of the Dewalee (about the middle of October) from the Sholapore districts. Another old man with a dirty white turban, and not much clothing else to speak of, now came to the front, and, pointing to the people around him said that most of them had fever—a statement which the groaning around me bore out. He could get neither food nor employment in Sholapore districts, and therefore he and his companions had left. I asked if they could not have got Government employment, if they had applied for it, and he said he thought they must have left before the Sircar's works were commenced; at all events, he had not heard of any such works. They all came to Bombay by railway. They were cultivators. Some of them found employment at hawking salt when they first arrived in Bombay, but they got fever and could not work, so now they were starving for days together. He had come to Bombay "because his belly commanded him." Another old man) Jeejaba) volunteered his story. He had come from the Sholapore districts with his mother (who was now lying at his feet stricken down with fever), his wife, and two children. They were all sick except one boy. For eight days past he and his family had been nearly starved. He would have died if he had not gone into the big roads of Bombay and got a few pies by begging. He did not wait in Sholapore to see whether the Sircar could do anything for him or not. He left at once because he thought he could get good wages in Bombay. Many people left with him at the same time, and he could not say why they had all left before waiting to see whether they could get food or employment from Government. Then a haggard little man, called Dajee, wearing an old red turban, a waistcloth that had once been white but now was black with dirt, told his tale while leaning his chin upon a long stick which he clutched in his skinny fingers. He had come alone from Poorundhur districts, in Hydrabad territory—so he said. Had come by rail. Had been able to do this by leaving his land (twenty beegahs or thereabouts, and worth in an ordinary year from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60) in the "care" of a sowcar, who had lent him Rs. 3. Had left Poorandhur because he could get nothing from the Nizam's people. He now lived by begging. Over 100 people lived in this house, and literally "pigged" in the passages, or in the rooms, which were quite as bad as passages. I looked into one room. Ten people were lying on the earthen floor, several of them groaning with fever. One woman was sitting crying, with her husband's head in her lap. The embers of a charcoal fire glowed on a mud heap in a corner. There was no window in the den, which was separated from the passage and adjoining dens by simple wattle and daub partitions. The heat, the stench, the squalor, the misery, the dirt were appalling. I sickened and had to leave. "Good heavens!" I asked, "how is it possible for such terrible dens to exist in Bombay?" My guide said there were many overcrowded places like this in Bombay, and although matters might be a little worse now in consequence of the famine, yet on the whole he thought that he had seen dens quite as bad in Bombay when there was no cry about a famine. What folly it is to ascribe the rising death rate of Bombay to the Government Famine policy! Why, such dens as the one I have just described are sufficient to cause a plague, much less cases of fever among a weakened population. As I was proceeding down the ricketty staircase an old man called after me. He wanted to know what I had done for his case? He then said his name was Bhow, that at the Dewalee he had come from Karmulla in Hydrabad territory, and that he had walked all the way to Bombay together with his wife and four children. Poor Bhow had travelled as far as Tanna with ten bullocks and a mare—all his possessions. There he was compelled to leave six of the bullocks with a man who promised to look after them and feed them for Rs 3 a month. He then journeyed on to Bombay with the remaining bullocks and the mare. The former he managed to sell for from Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 each, and for the mare, which was probably no fatter than Bhow's purse when she arrived in Bombay, he could not get more than Rs. 5. All his family had fallen sick with fever in Bombay, and he had now spent all his money. Shortly after his arrival here he had got work, but—the old story of the people who had gone into the fever dens!—he soon fell ill, and could not work. Now, he depended for subsistence upon some Sahib, who had come into his street on the preceding day, and given him one paila of bajree and one anna six pice. Long before poor Bhow had finished his story, I was panting for a mouthful of fresh air, even though it were but the air of the lanes on Nowrojee Hill; and when the old man turned away, I descended the steps as speedily as possible. After having had my breather, I returned into the house to examine the inmates of the lower floor. The central passage was filled with people, many of whom were lying groaning on the mud floor. By the dim buttees of the place I could see anxious faces peeping through the half-ajar doors. Here, again, I could see no window. Day and night each den must be dark, unventilated, and unwholesome. The heat was almost intolerable. A crowd of people came round me, evidently expecting relief. Hurree, the first man to speak, said he had left Sattara about three months ago with his mother and sister. When he arrived, he got work as a sawyer, but he fell ill with fever and had not been able to do anything for a month and a half past. He left Sattara because there was no harvest, no crops, and no work to be had. I asked him whether he had inquired about Government employment before he left, and he said he had not. He and some companions had made up their mind to leave without making inquiries. He had come to Bombay on foot all the way, had begged his way down, and now his mother was begging on the Bombay streets to support him and his sister, who was also ill with fever. My attention was then turned to a figure squatting on the floor. A dirty cloth was thrown loosely over his head, and another covered his loins. He seemed to be staring vacantly and despairingly into space, perhaps thinking of the fine harvest that ought to have come but would not, no matter how he had wished for it. When he was spoken to, he roused himself with a start, drew his head cloth over his shoulders, and then relapsed into an apparently inattentive attitude, just as if everything on earth had ceased to interest him. He answered the questions put to him without turning his head. He said his name was Anajee. He had left the Poona districts about four months ago with his wife and child. He had worked for some time after his arrival in Bombay, but fell ill with fever and could not go out. His child had died in that house about five days ago. It died of fever. (Here a wizened little woman sitting next to Anajee burst into tears.) He and his wife now lived by the charity of some Sahib who came round daily and gave him two seers of grain and one anna for himself and his wife. He had walked all the way from Poona. When he left, he did not think there were any Government works open. Perhaps they were opened after he left. He did not know anything about it. I was told that the other people in the passage and the rooms had left the Poona and Sholapore districts about the time of the Dewalee, and none of them appeared to know anything about Government works—a fact which speaks for the dense ignorance of the people, and not against Government, for the works were in existence. We proceeded further along the ridge of Nowrojee Hill, and stopped at a house of three storeys height. This house was built on the same principle as the one just left behind. It enclosed another collection of fever dens, separated from each other by filthy lath and plaster partitions, and no room nor passage contained the means of giving the inhabitants a breath of fresh air. On one landing I saw a Mahomedan Borah, whose clean white turban and dress contrasted with the dirty appearance of everything else around. I asked him if he obtained his rents from all the people in the house. He fenced with the question a long time, but at last admitted that he did manage to get his rents somehow. I wondered how this could be, seeing that the wretched people who were packed in his filthy rooms and passages were reputed to be so poor. I think I saw, shortly afterwards, how the system is worked so satisfactorily to the proprietors of these dens I have been describing. Proceeding to the top floor, which was a little better than the rest of the house inasmuch as jets of breeze and glimpses of moonshine were able to find their way between the tiles, I found as usual a number of men, women and children huddled together in the passage, and the same packed together without regard to health or decency in the dens attached to it. Sowanee, a man sitting nearly naked at the top of the staircase, said he and seven people, his relatives, left Sattara three months ago. They walked across the Ghauts, and through the Concan, and from Chiploon they came by boat to Bombay. They had left because no rain had fallen. They did not know anything about works provided by the Sircar. In fact, they never made any inquiries on that head. They had just come away. They had all found employment in Bombay and were much better off than they used to be in Sattara, because now they always got their bellies filled and were quite happy. I was shown a small room, about 10 feet square, in which 8 people were lying: among them they had to subscribe a monthly rent of Re. 1-4as. Quite a different story to tell had a grey-headed woman, named Bheema, who was crouching in a corner. She and her son had come from Sattara district about three months ago, and they would now starve in Bombay if they were not being fed by the Sircar. Both had fever and could not work. Six persons shared the room occupied by her and her son. She was expected to pay her proportion of rent, but she did not know how she was to do so. The Borah (the man I had just seen) had been there, threatening to put her and her son out on the streets if she would not pay him immediately. She could get no employment in Sattara—that is to say, she never made any inquiries about Government assistance. She had left all her cattle and her house to the mercy of God. She had eight cattle, but she did not know whether she would ever see any of them again. When she left, other people left for Bombay also. They went as far as Panwell, thence to Bombay by ferry, to pay which they had pinched themselves dreadfully. In this small house there were nearly two hundred people when I was there, of which 120 were famine-stricken. The landlord said that plenty of people came to his rooms for a few days and then ran away when they found they could not pay the rent; but the fact seems to be that the owners of these warrens take people in upon speculation, and then manage to get their rent either from these people or their relatives by threatening to turn the delinquents out into the streets, fever-stricken or not. It is a nefarious system, and it is simply astounding that no one in authority in this city thinks it his duty to take steps to prevent rapacious natives from cramming their miserable hovels with people in defiance of every principle of sanitation and morality. In England, a landlord is heavily fined who has more than a certain number of people in his house at one time; in Bombay landlords can please themselves in creating fever-beds by packing their slums full of miserable people. Descending to the second floor, I found no less than ten persons in the passage groaning with fever. Remember always that these passages of which I speak are not more than 25 feet long. In the rooms adjoining I found other seven people—some of whom appeared to be dangerously ill. A spokesman, rising from among the mass of human beings huddled together in the passage, said that they had all come from Sattara districts three or four months ago. They had all walked as far as Panwell, where they hired a native boat. They did not know of any Sircar's works in Sattara districts. They had never made inquiries upon the subject. They had simply abandoned their cattle and their homes to the mercy of God. Five or six men and women had found their way from Wassumba, in the Sholapore districts, and a few more had come from Etgaum in Sattara. None of them had inquired about Government employment before they quitted their homes, and some had come hither because they had been to Bombay before, and had found employment. My guide next took me, by many a dirty gully, to a lane behind the Oomercarry jail, where a house was pointed out as being filled with famine-stricken people. However, after pushing our way past a number of goats, we only found a house from which a number of famine-stricken people had disappeared. Those remaining had all found employment long ago, and as one man was singing and others listening to him it was evident that these were not good specimens of people in distress. Once more we retraced our steps up Nowrojee Hill, and after receiving the surly salutes of numerous pariahs, and frightening many a lanky cat from its garbage, we halted opposite a hut near an open temple which looked gay with lights. This hut was built on the very edge of the cliff, and through a hole in the central passage we could catch a glimpse of the glorious moonlit harbour. The immediate prospect, however, was by no means so attractive. In a small porch, consisting of a mud hollow roofed in with bamboo leaves, four children were lying asleep—all jammed against each other. A small room in the left hand corner contained a number of people sitting round a small fire, smoking. Adjoining this was a passage about two feet wide, opening (as I thought) sheer on to the cliff, and off this were three or four small rooms, each about eight feet square. In these rooms 31 people were packed. I looked into one room, and the floor seemed to be paved with bodies. The heat and something else were intense, and I cannot imagine how the occupants could live for ten minutes in such a place. I suppose their poverty, and not their will, consented. An old man Narayen, from Indapore, in the Poona zillah, came out to the porch, followed by his wife and several relatives. They all wanted to speak at once, but at last Narayen managed to tell his story. About five days after the last Dewalee he and 30 companions, all barbers, with their families, left their homes together, determined to seek their fortunes in Bombay. His village, Wareepoora contained about 200 houses, but when he left these were all empty but 7. When I asked how he and his companions had fared on the journey he said that they had "shaved their way" down. I asked him if he and his companions had not got Government work, and he said they had; but I afterwards found out that Narayen had his own peculiar ideas about Government work, for what he meant was that about four coss from Patus they came upon a Government work. Here they stopped a little while, shaving the labourers, and when they had earned a little money in this way they resumed their journey, and partly by their "shavings," partly by selling pieces of their clothing, they had managed to reach Bombay in safety. Narayen says he might have applied for Government work, but he had understood from some one that the Sircar's works were all so crowded that he did not think it would be any use offering the Sircar his services. He was now living with other *eighteen* people in a little room in the hut, and of these *fourteen* were children. He managed to get a little work to do in Bombay, but not much. I now walked along Nowrojee Hill to the foot of it, and entered a large house at the corner of a street. This was one of the most terrible dens I had yet visited. To the right a number of buffaloes were packed so closely that I doubt if they could lie down. On the left there was a number of cows. The small pathway was blocked up with calves, goats, and an occasional buffalo. At the end of it a passage commenced with small wooden rooms on each side. Neither air nor light could get into any of these rooms. The heat and stench were abominable. Three days ago these rooms had been filled with people from the famine-stricken districts, but when six of their number suddenly died they resolved to leave the place and return to Sholapore, determined to take their chance of life or death. They had heard from some one that the Sircar had opened works in their country. They would go to these; and if they could not find employment, and were fated to die, why, then, it would be quite as well for them to die in their own country as in Bombay! That was their reasoning; and probably by this time they are all well on the road back to Sholapore. What that den was like with fully forty cattle packed in it, and as many human beings, cut off from all light and fresh air, I can imagine because I have now seen these awful spots in Bombay; but I am sure none of my readers can. There are rooms in that place still filled with people! The next place I visited was a large three storey house in Bengalpoora. The lower floor, on one side, was stacked with bullock carts, and on the other was divided into stalls which were filled with men and women. Above these stalls again were lofts—originally built, I suppose, for grass—and these also were filled with human beings. Several people had died in this encampment, and a large number had left. It was a Mhar encampment from Ahmednuggur, most of the male members of which had now found employment. This was the only part of the town where the famine-stricken people said they had been compelled to leave their country because of the smallness of the Government wages on the famine works. Yet the wage of a Mhar, which is one of the lowest castes, cannot be very great at the best of times. The man who told me this said he and his companions had left Ahmednuggur two months ago.

There are a number of other localities in Bombay which are inhabited by famine-stricken people. These I had not time to visit. But *ex pede Herculem*. In the visits I made, with one exception, the people had left their country before Government had introduced any change in its policy, and few of them had taken the trouble to inquire whether Government was doing anything for those in distress. Again, it will be observed, in connection with the high rate of mortality in Bombay about which so much is being said, that in the majority of cases that came under my notice, immigrants had found employment when they first arrived, and it was not until they got into some of the fever dens I have described that they fell into abject poverty if not into a grave.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE VERNACULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sexton.—Which be the malefactors?
Dogberry.—Many, that am I and my partner.
Verges.—Nay, that's certain; we have the exhibition to examine.

SIR,—As the letter signed "A Commissioned Officer" contained a request that others who had passed in the tongues would give their evidence in the matter, pray allow me space to bear witness to the general accuracy of the statements contained in "A Commissioned Officer's" letter.

I think, however, that the real evil of the present state of the examinations is the way in which it is possible for men who can hardly speak at all to pass the higher standard.

The two branches of the examination which are of most real importance, especially in a language having little or no literature—*i. e.*, fluent and accurate speaking and ready reading of native writing, are precisely the ones which have least effect in passing a man. Every moonshee will tell you that if you can do a good exercise you will pass and any one who has been up knows how true this statement is.

For my own part I do not believe that the examination will ever be truly reliable till it is conducted [illegible] writing (except, of course, the colloquial test) and w[illegible] index numbers instead of names. I enclose my c[illegible] and am, &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

STRANGE EVENT AT MOZUFFERNUGGER.

ALLAHABAD, 27TH MARCH.

A police report from Mozuffernugger states that four Europeans from Meerut were out shooting in Mozuffernugger district, and shot down four villagers, one of whom is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TRIP DEFERRED.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

The departure of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for their cruise in the Mediterranean, which was fixed for Saturday last, has been deferred for a few days as the Prince is suffering from a boil.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26TH MARCH

The special Montenegrin delegates sent by Prince Nikita to arrange terms of peace have broken off negotiations with the Porte and probably will leave here on Saturday.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, 26TH MARCH.

His Holiness the Pope is very feeble and the state of his health at present is causing great anxiety.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, 24TH MARCH.

Thhe B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, outward bound to the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed hence to-day.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 5⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....107½

Bar Silver 53⅞

Arrivals—Cathay and Java.

LINE REPORTS.—27TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8 9 16d.	per	Rupee
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 8¾d.		„
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s 8⅞d.		„
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 8 15-16d.		„
Sovereigns ....Rs. 11-7-6 each.		

THE rate of conversion of India into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 8½d. per rupee. Schedule 15 of the tariff table is therefore in force until further notice.

IN the exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6, Clause b, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt gunny bags and gunny cloth from all duties of Customs.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General, who will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 2nd April 1877, at 5 P. M, will visit Lucknow, Naini Tal and Ranikhet, and arrive at Simla towards the end of the month.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of February 1877 amounted to 1,01,570½ bales, weighing 3,98,15,776 lbs. or 50,785 3/7 candies of the value of Rs. 1,03,78,913.

MR. T. T. COOPER is re-appointed to his political agency at Bhamo, and was to leave Calcutta on Monday to relieve Captain C. B. Cook. In Bhamo, as much as anywhere, the Government of India wants a strong and safe man; and Mr. Cooper not only fulfils these conditions, but has experience as well.

THE Government of India, noticing that British officers are in the habit of trespassing into Khelat territory without telling the political officer in charge of Khelat affairs, has decided that this practice is undesirable. The Military Department has therefore been requested to order that all officers before proceeding into Khelat territory shall notify their intention to Major Sandeman, for his Highness the Khan's information and for the issue of the necessary orders.

THE *Spectator*, in a brief notice of "Sleepy Sketches," quotes the passage about the treatment of their servants by Europeans in India, and says:—"We are sorry to see the writer's distinct testimony as to the behaviour of the Europeans to the natives." As the author of the book has admitted in our columns that the testimony in question was unfounded, honour requires him to send a letter of apology and retractation to the *Spectator*. It is no light thing for him to have given his fellow exiles a bad name in England.

THE Government of India in a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State express much anxiety about the capacity of the railways to transport grain into the famine districts. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been and are being made to expedite the transport at least of six heavy goods engines are deemed to be required to meet the requirements of the grain traffic. A telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State to arrange for this number of engines being sent to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal with as little delay as possible.

SIR R. TEMPLE has asked the Government of India to recommend H. E. the Commander-in Chief to spare 20 European officers, 60 selected native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned and 40 selected men, for the assistance of the Civil Government in the Madras Presidency A similar employment of officers and men was found very serviceable in the Bengal famine, and the native officers were found to be especially useful in controling and directing large numbers of relief labourers; and it is apprehended that they would be equally useful in the present emergency.

THE opinion expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the condition of Hyderabad, that the distress in that State was likely to be less than was at first apprehended, has so far been justified by the event. The condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, and no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons likely to be on the relief works is estimated at 43,000. The Resident bears testimony to the judgment with which Sir Salar Jung has dealt with the matter.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE telegraphed as follows on the 21st instant to the Government of India:—

I have during the past week visited districts of Sholapur and Kaladgi in Bombay Presidency, and inspected in these districts 19,000 relief labourers most of whom are employed on task-work, professionally supervised and measured up Physical condition generally satisfactory. Gangs under civil officers much diminished in numbers. Efforts to prevent waste or abuse very creditable to local authorities. System of relief strict. Some doubt whether village relief and house to house visitation sufficiently effective. General impression of Bombay management favourable. Comparison between Madras and Bombay Presidencies thus: Principles now the same in both; but in Madras the management more indulgent to people, relief more freely allowed, and expense more liberal. In Bombay the management is more rigid, the system more exact, the economy more complete In neither Presidency is there enough visitation from village to village to search out individual cases of distress.

IN reference to the disposal of the large quantity of grain which the Madras Government has on hand and which that Government declined to sell in lots at specified intervals, in compliance with the suggestion of the Government of India, the Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State remark that the merchants at Calcutta are of opinion that sales in the manner proposed would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices; and they add as follows:—"At Madras, however, the preponderance of mercantile opinion appears to be adverse to the measure; and as it appears that His Grace the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, and will not be utilised so long as private trade meets the requirements of the distressed districts, we have not deemed it advisable to press our suggestion further. We have desired, however, that the reserve shall not be [illegible]d or utilised in any way without the per[illegible]n of the Government of India, which, in [illegible] necessity, may be applied for by tele[illegible] with a full explanation of the nature of [illegible]sity."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 22nd March 1877 that rain, in many places amounting to upwards of an inch, and in some to as much as two inches, is reported from all the districts of Madras, except Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore; the numbers on relief works are 658,000, about 1,000 less than the (revised) total of last week; there is an increase of 9,400 in Bellary, 4,400 in Chingleput, and 1,100 in Salem: a decrease of 13,800 in Nellore, 1,200 in Cuddapah and 1,000 in Coimbatore. From Mysore also general heavy showers are reported, but the rain is said to have been insufficient to effect much good. In Bombay there has been a little rain in Sholapore and Khandeish: in Sind there have been hail storms with some damage to crops. In the Central Provinces rain and hail are reported from 11 out of the 19 districts: some damage has been done, but prospects are generally good. Hail has done some injury to the poppy crop in Central India. In Rajpootana, prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar. In Bengal, there has been almost general slight rain; hail has injured the crops slightly in a few places, but prospects are generally very favourable, and the spring crops are yielding well. Rain and hail are also reported from several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the damage has been slight. Rain fell in all the districts of the Punjab, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: prospects are very good.

WE see it stated that the first edition of Miss Martineau's "Autobiography" was disposed of in two days. Copies are looked for here by the mail due to-night. In this work Miss Martineau gives an improved version of one of the best known examples of Sydney Smith's ready wit which is worth quoting, because her memory in many of these matters was more than usually retentive and accurate. She says:—"The story of Jeffrey and the North Pole, as told by Sydney Smith, appears to me strangely spoiled in the Life. The incident happened while the Jeffreys were my near neighbours in London and Mrs. Sydney Smith related the incident to me at the time. Captain (afterwards Sir John) Ross had just returned from an unsuccessful Polar expedition, and was bent upon going again. He used all his interest to get the Government stirred up to fit out another expedition; and among others the Lord Advocate was to be applied to, to bespeak his good offices. The mutual friend who undertook to do Captain Ross's errand to Jeffrey arrived at an unfortunate moment. Jeffrey was in delicate health at that time, and made a great point of his daily ride: and when the applicant reached his door, he was putting his foot in the stirrup, and did not want to be detained. So he pished and pshawed, and cared nothing for the North Pole, and at length 'damned' it. The applicant spoke angrily about it to Sydney Smith, wishing that Jeffrey would take care what he was about, and use more civil language. 'What do you think he said to me?' cried the complainant. 'Why he damned the North Pole!' 'Well, never mind! never mind!' said Sydney Smith, soothingly. 'Never mind his damning the North Pole. *I* have heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator.'"

ABOUT the separation of the N. W. Frontier from the Punjab the *Pioneer* writes as follows:—"We have reason to believe that the situation in which the proposal really stands is this; the Secretary of State personally desires the separation, but his Council are united against it; the Viceroy's opinion is in harmony with Lord Salisbury's, but here also the Council is unfavourable to the measure. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy together can, of course, if they please bear down all opposition, but practically the business of Government is seldom carried on in that very autocratic way. It would be impossible for the Viceroy's warmest friends not to feel that the moral responsibility resting on him would be prodigious if he should reconstruct the map of India in defiance of the experienced advisers round him. No doubt the existing arrangement is unsymmetrical, and the appointment of Major Sandeman to be Agent to the Governor-General in Beloochistan adds to the heterogeneous character of the Frontier. But symmetry is a will-o'-the-wisp in politics at all times, and especially so in British India. There is hardly one feature of the Government that is not anomalous, but all the anomalies have grown round one another's corners with the progress of time, and there is not a country in the world where conservatism of the type least admirable at home—the mere love of keeping things as they are—is so safe a guide on the whole as in India." On the same subject the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"It is said that Sir Lewis Pelly is not likely to accept the Chief Commissionership of the new Frontier Province, unless it is made a position in which he can be master of the situation and act unfettered by frequent references to the Supreme Government. We believe the final decision as to the separation was made known by the Viceroy himself in a communication to the Peshawur local authorities, which will account for our receiving the news first from Peshawur."

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[THE following letter has been delayed in the Post Office:—]

LONDON, 23RD FEB.

In many ante-rooms gloomy prognostications abound. In the future there is to be neither *esprit de corps* nor regimental feeling. Whence come these sinister predictions?—From the report of the Committee appointed last year to inquire into the Brigade Depot system. No great intelligence is necessary to perceive that the present Brigade Depot system is in very many respects deficient. Whatever faults may lie at the door of Lord Cardwell, the principle initiated by him of territorial localisation was by far the least. Unfortunately he did not remain long enough in office to carry out the details. Mr. Hardy has loyally followed in his tread. Whatever pride—and it is undoubtedly great—a regiment may have in a particular number or in a particular designation, it is obvious that *esprit de corps* is far more likely to be created by territorial connection. I am a Berkshire man. I join that unique corps, the Royal Berks Militia. I am drafted into the Royal Berkshire Regiment. I serve abroad. I serve in the field. All Berkshire follows me. The *Reading Mercury* tells my friends of our doings. Foreign service is over. Peace is concluded. We return to Berkshire. We are welcomed by the county. The knowledge that the county took an interest in me sustained me abroad. To the distinction of my county regiment I was anxious to contribute. My friends receive me with open arms, and all my life to tell how I served in the Royal Berkshire Regiment is my greatest pleasure. My children, my grandchildren, join the regiment. On Sunday afternoons after church I read of them as my father read of me. A close bond is maintained between us. "This" promotes *esprit de corps*. It is the essential ingredient in regimental feeling. Banish, then, gloomy forebodings. Regiments in India you have done well in the past; you will do equally well in the future. You will retain all your ancient glory, your territorial connection will increase. If it cost you a pang to cast aside your old designation and adopt that of some other regiment, which becomes your second battalion, resign yourself for the good of those who come after. Put aside all prejudice, and recognise how necessary a change the Committee has recommended in drawing closer the link between the Line regiments and the Militia battalions of every district. The change will probably not be made for some little time to come, and when it is done the extreme tenderness of the Duke for regimental feeling will certainly make it as agreeable as possible to all concerned.

Speaking thus of the Duke of Cambridge, it is impossible not to say more. It is probable that there never has been a Commander-in-Chief of any army who filled his high post so well as His Royal Highness. Ever taking the greatest interest in all that concerns the material comfort of the soldier, always anxious to improve his condition, desirous of meeting so far as is possible the views of every officer, keenly alive to the honour of the service. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is no less popular with the army than with the country. Besides this, His Royal Highness is undoubtedly the best manœuvrer of the three arms of the service in England. An officer of great experience, who has been present at every battle in the four last wars, said the other day that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia was his only rival in Europe. There is the good infantry tactician, the bold leader of cavalry, the skilled artillerist, but there are very few officers who can handle the three arms simultaneously. The Duke of Connaught is carefully training himself to that end. His Royal Highness has been in the Engineers, the Artillery, the Cavalry and now commands, and well commands, a battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Over recruiting the army is in great glees The report of the Inspector-General for 1876 has just been issued and contains matter for very sincere congratulation. The number of recruits enrolled during the year amounted to 29,370—nearly eleven thousand more than last year and a larger number than had been obtained since 1858. This satisfactory result is attributable to two causes in the opinion of General Whitmore. Firstly, the improved condition of the soldier and the advantages which he derives from recent legislation on his behalf. Secondly, the depressed state of trade, and decreased employment in civil life. The quality of the recruits is also extremely good, and far better than in previous years. Very few complaints, indeed, are heard on this score even from Aldershot, where there are several regiments with three or four hundred. Desertion has increased rather than diminished as regards mere numbers, though not proportionately to the increase of recruits. In 1875 the net loss by desertion was 2,429, and in 1876, 2,815. It is very difficult to find an adequate remedy for the evil, so great are the facilities for escape and so easy is it to avoid detection. Courts-martial have of late been more severe in their sentences and General officers less indulgent in remitting terms of imprisonment. This is satisfactory. But it has long been my opinion that it will not be put a stop to until such time as the legislature comes to the aid of the military administration by making it penal to engage the services of a deserter in any capacity. The chance of employment taken away, the deserter would soon wish himself back and be slow to recommend his comrades to follow his example. It might be difficult for the employer pressed for labour to recognise the deserter, but very little perception and very little questioning would be necessary to elicit the fact. As time goes on it is probable, too, that many offices will alone be open to the ex-soldier. Whether this desirable change comes sooner or later depends in a very great measure upon the conduct of the army. Soldiers should always recollect that they are the servants of the State, that their smallest actions are carefully observed. The good ones are applauded by their friends, but the evil ones are exaggerated, misconstrued and stored up against them by their enemies. Under the present system of short service it should be a great advantage to a young man of spirit to enter the army. He sees a great deal of the world and learns much, which, properly applied, he cannot fail to find of inestimable advantage to him through life. The soldier has a great deal of leisure. Let him employ it profitably, and he will find when he comes to leave at 24 or 25 years of age, with £18 or £20 in his pocket, a smattering of one or two languages, an acquaintance with one or two trades, a good education, a practical knowledge of several countries, he is far better off and far more sought after than his cousin who has never travelled beyond the market town, nor studied deeper than he did at the national school.

In Parliament the army has not been disturbed during the week, and there is no further news of war Nobody doubts but that it will break out about the end of April or first week in May between Russia and Turkey, but as to British intervention nobody of course can throw any definite light. If anything, however, should occur to cause England to draw the sword, we are becoming better and better prepared every day. There are several battalions at Aldershot, all indeed in the North Camp over 900 strong. The 13th Light Infantry in the Permanent Barracks have more than 1,100. A large proportion are, of course, recruits, but as I mentioned before, their material is said to be excellent.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the holding of an Easter Monday Volunteer Review on the Dunstable Downs in Bedfordshire. Easter falls very early this year, and Dunstable is some 40 miles from London, but no doubt there will be a good muster. The prospect of the Review, though very disagreeable to many who are obliged to take part therein, always acts as a great incentive to recruiting, and there are many regiments enrolling from 12 to 20 men every evening—all bound by legal agreement and under severe penalties, which can be summarily recovered, to serve and make themselves efficient for three years.

In the clubs there is nothing much stirring. "The Rag" is, however, boiling over with indignation at a certain cartoon which appeared a fortnight ago in a paper called *The Hornet*, accompanied by remarks which stung certain members of the army and navy to the quick. The cartoon represented one of a new type of *jeunesse doree* who affect old age, wear black gloves, high collars, old coats, and who limp about with a stick. This select band are supposed to be overtaken with evening appetite at the same hour, and hobble together to a part of the coffee room which has thus earned the designation of "the stable."

The worst aspect of the matter, which may or may not be true, is that the cartoon and *Hornet's* sting are supposed to have been manufactured by a recently elected member. There is a great deal of tall talk about a general meeting to consider the question of his expulsion, but if the Committee possess that sound sense which is commonly attributed to them, they will do nothing of the sort, but "grin and bear it"

The alterations of the Naval and Military in Piccadilly are actively progressing. There is no club in London with a more brilliant future before it. Charmingly situated, with a house, which, when completed in a few months, will be the finest in London, with a sixty years lease and with the garden which alone renders it the most agreeable place in season for meeting friends, it is not to be wondered at that there are many candidates. Last Friday Mr. Arthur Sharp was elected to the secretaryship out of a very numerous candidature. No one could be better suited to the post. In short, financially, locally, and administratively, the Naval and Military is *the* service club to belong to.

A rumour has for some time been current that the cavalry regiments in India are in view of certain contingencies to be considerably augmented in strength. This I have authority to deny. Whatever occurs it is improbable that any change will be made in the Indian cavalry establishment.

THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 26TH MARCH.

A FIRE of a most alarming and disastrous nature broke out shortly after 8 P. M. on Saturday in a crowded part of the city called Sarungpore. It is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of a woman who had allowed a lamp to ignite the curtains draped round the niche in which it was standing. The fire was at first trifling, but the people in whose house it was, being Banias of the strictest sect, would not allow any water to be used to extinguish the flames lest animal life should thereby be destroyed, hence all this desolation. Before the accident was discovered by outsiders the whole place was in a blaze. The neighbourhood is so closely built over that it was no time before the fire had communicated with the surrounding buildings. The police were unremitting in their efforts to stay the progress of the consuming element, but all was in vain. In spite of every attempt it spread with inconceivable rapidity, the streets or gullies being too narrow to allow the fire-engines room to play with any effect on the burning mass. In the course of the night the military appeared on the scene and rendered valuable assistance. However by that time the flames had got the complete mastery and by 4 A. M. the conflagration was at its height. Too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which the soldiers exerted themselves on the occasion. It was entirely owing to their efforts that the fire was at length subdued and only when they had pulled down the houses on either side that its progress was stayed. By 9 A. M the worst was over, though for a long time after that the fire continued to smoulder in the ruins, the engines still playing on them. I am sorry to hear that one or two of the soldiers are in hospital, having been injured while assisting to pull down the houses. I have no doubt that our Municipality, with their *well-known liberality* (?), will reward them in a suitable manner. It seems a special providence that there was but little wind on Saturday night. Had there been a strong current of air to assist the flames in their onward progress, it is appalling to contemplate what the result would have been to the closely packed city. As it was, I believe the total number of houses destroyed was 125, and not, as I stated in my telegram, 180. However, it is hopeless to attempt to get correct figures in the first excitement of a catastrophe such as that which happened on Saturday night. The houses burnt were inhabited by rich Banias and Brahmins, many of them being four and five storeys in height. They were very old and consequently burned like tinder. It is reported that property to the amount of 6 lacs has been destroyed. However, much was saved by the inhabitants throwing their jewellery and other valuables into the wells or tanks with which, I believe, each house was provided. Large quantities of grain were consumed in consequence of a custom which is prevalent among the richer Hindoos here of storing enough grain to last their household for about two years.

There was a good deal of difficulty experienced in obtaining water for the fire engines, &c., as the Hindoos objected, on account of their religious prejudices, to allow the police to draw water from the wells in the neighbourhood. Captain Cruickshank, the Executive Engineer, was present most of the night, rendering what assistance he could. Mr. Borrodaille, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, having received intimation, appeared promptly on the scene of the disaster.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·857
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	74·1
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, NNE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	195.

THE IDYLL OF THE RINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent signing himself "A Member of the Gymkhana" writes to you in your to-day's issue, lamenting that the Idyll of the Rink was withdrawn immediately after publication on the ground that the pamphlet contained nothing objectionable and because it was likely to command a ready market.

Reduced to its elements the case is very simple. The author must necessarily have been a member of the Gymkhana, otherwise he could not have described even the outward appearances of the people caricatured. To be a member of the Gymkhana he must have either been elected by ballot or have passed in without that formality as being a member of one of the two clubs. In either case he was voted in on the supposition that he was a gentleman, and he must have regarded his fellow members as such, too, otherwise he would not presumably have cared to join the club. Your correspondent states his opinion that there was nothing "wrong" in the pamphlet. Neither there was if he means by that anything absolutely immodest or indecent—that would have been a little too much, and would have entrenched on the province of the police. But, short of that, anything more unmanly and ungentlemanly cannot be imagined. By what code of ethics, I would ask, is it justifiable to publish to the world the personal appearance, the dress, the peculiarities, the defects and shortcomings of the fellow members of a club?

In a civilized community what right has any one, merely to gain a momentary smile, to brand friends and strangers alike as cads, asses, walruses, &c., and to ridicule people because they do not happen to have the handsome and intellectual looking features of the author himself?

Apart, too, from this there is something very like a vein of cowardice running through the whole thing. When he presumes to criticise the appearance and personal habits of the ladies who attend the rink by not giving up the names in full of those to whom he refers, he deprives their brothers and fathers of their natural privilege of administering the kicking he so richly deserves. It is no reply to say "the terms used were general; you say such and such an epithet was applied to so and so, but I did not mean him or her." This is no answer at all, because it must have been intended for some one of the members of the Gymkhana or some one of the ladies, and grossly and gratuitously to insult any of his fellow members or their friends and drag their peculiarities before a grinning public sufficiently justifies his being thrust out of the pale of all decent society. Finally, it is bad enough to enter a club only to try and throw mud on its members; it is bad enough to twit with age and unwomanliness their daughters, sisters, and wives; but the worst feature of the case is the prostituting of his talents, the sacrificing of all honourable and manly feelings merely to enjoy the malicious pleasure of causing pain.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE GYMKHANA.

BOMBAY.

MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A requisition, signed by 23 members of the Municipal Corporation, has been addressed to Lieut. Colonel Hancock, the Chairman, asking him to convene a meeting of the Corporation to take into consideration the influx into Bombay of many thousands of persons from the districts where scarcity prevails and to determine what steps should be taken in the matter. The Chairman has accordingly called a special general meeting of the Corporation to be held on Wednesday, the 4th April, at 3 P. M. at the Municipal offices. At this meeting sanction will be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the cash balance for the provision of temporary hospitals and sanitary camps in open situations on the Flats for the accommodation of the refuges from the Famine districts.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—Holy Communion will be celebrated in Altamont Chapel on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 7-30.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Kundoo Kushna, cartman, for working his bullock in Bellasis road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Cursetjee Jamsetjee, owner of a private shigram, for working his horse in Bazaar Gate Street, the animal being lame of the near hindleg, was fined Rs. 5.—Abba Rewajee, for working his bullock in a stone roller, the animal being in such an emaciated state as to be unfit for work, was fined Rs. 5.

THE ALLEGED CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE FRENCH CONSUL.—This case which was set down for hearing yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Jaitha Tricoum and two others charged Monsr. F. D. Bousignac, the French Consul, with assaulting them, alleged to have been committed on the 14th instant, on being called on for hearing, neither parties being present, was struck out.

THE BAND AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music to be played by the band of the 20th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening at 6 P. M.:—

Selection.....	Grand Duchess	Offenbach.
Valse	La Perichole	C Co t.
Lancers	La Fille de Madame Angot ..	C. Dalben.
Valse	Tout 'a Vous	C. Waldteufel
Duet........	I. Brigandi	Mercadante.
Valse	Sweethearts..................	C D'Albert.
Galop	Otto	W. Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Hindoo man, name unknown, while passing along Dongree Coolie cross lane near the Carnac overbridge, on Monday evening last, apparently suffering from some illness, suddenly became faint, staggered and fell on the ground and soon after expired. An inquest was held by the Coroner the following morning on view of the body of the deceased when no person came forward to identify the body, except the parties who had seen deceased fall on the ground and expire. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion from fever."

THE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT WITHULWADY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Withulwady on view of the body of Veljee Jewrez. Deceased was about 50 years of age, a bricklayer by profession, and of the Lohana caste. The evidence of Janbai was taken who is the wife of the deceased, which was similar to that published yesterday. At the close of the evidence of Janbai, the inquest was adjourned until 2 P. M. this day to be held at the Coroner's bungalow at Clare Road, Byculla. The murderer, Curson Hurree, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Veljee Jewrez, and also with attempting to murder Pooree, his wife. The case was postponed for hearing to Wednesday, the 4th proximo, the prisoner being remanded to Jail.

THE MILITARY PRISONER ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—John Gannon, who was arrested last week by Mr. Constable Grennan on suspicion, his descriptions corresponding to that of Gunner John Gillmore who escaped from the Military Prison at Calcutta on the 8th instant, was on Monday last identified to be the man John Gillmore, by the Provost Marshal of the Military Prison, Fort William, Calcutta, who came down to Bombay for that purpose. The prisoner John Gilmore *alias* John Gannon it appears after breaking out of prison, entered the Provost Marshal's quarters, and from thence, after breaking open a box belonging to the Sergeant Major of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, who was then residing in the Provost Marshal's quarters of the Military Prison, extracted a sum of Rs. 560 and absconded. Mr. Constable Grennon, who arrested Gillmore, received a reward of Rs. 30, the usual allowance granted by Government for arresting military deserters and also a sum of Rs. 50, the reward offered for the arrest of the prisoner Constable Grennon, a few days previous to the above arrest, arrested another military deserter, named John Calleghan, belonging to H. M.'s 15th Infantry Regiment, stationed at present at Deesa, and received a reward of Rs. 30 from the military authorities at Colaba. The prisoner John Gillmore, *alias* John Grennon, will shortly be sent to Calcutta under a military escort.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF PUNDERPOOR.—Mr. Ladsunker Omasunker, the Subordinate Judge of Punderpoor, has proceeded to Bombay for the purpose of translating the new Civil Procedure Code into Gujaratee by order of Government.—*Poona Observer.*

ENTERTAINMENT AND ADDRESS TO LORD MARK KERR.—This afternoon, Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., will be entertained at that splendid bungalow, "Eagle's Nest," belonging to Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, at half past-five o'clock, when an address will be presented to His Lordship.—*Id.*

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH IN CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dickens the Magistrate, having dismissed the charges that were brought by Mr. Malcolm, the late Warden of the Armenian Church, against the Warden and several members of the community, an application was made on Monday last to Mr. Justice Pontifex for a writ of *certiorari*, directed against the Magistrate, calling upon him to show cause why he had not committed the defendants to be tried during the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court. It was contended by the prosecution counsel that there was a sufficient *prima facie* case made out by the prosecution to entitle the Magistrate to send the case up, and consequently he had no right to dismiss the case. Mr. Justice Pontifex did not think there was any ground shown in the affidavits filed to induce him to grant the application. A second application was subsequently, later in the day, made to Mr. Justice White, who was of opinion that he could not interfere in the Magistrate's decision, as the latter was the best judge to decide whether the prosecution had made out a sufficiently *prima facie* case to entitle him to send it up. The learned counsel for the prosecution stated that there were precedents to show that the High Court had the power to call for the proceedings and to satisfy itself as to whether the Magistrate was correct in holding from the evidence before him, that a sufficient *prima facie* case had not been made out. As the cases in support of the precedents were not shown, his Lordship declined to grant the application. In the *Statesman* of the following day we are told:—"It is said that Mr. Justice White did not refuse the application made on behalf of Mr. Malcolm for a writ of *certiorari* on Monday last, but intimated to Mr. Phillips, the counsel for the prosecution, that his Lordship would hear the precedents upon which the application was grounded this morning. In the two Small Cause Court suits which came off before Mr. Millett, the First Judge, this day, in which Mr. Malcolm is plaintiff, Mr. Phillips appears for the defence, so that in the Police and High Court the learned counsel appeared for Mr. Malcolm, and in the suits in the Small Cause Court he will appear against him.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. INDIAN TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. EUPHRATES, 4,173 tons, 700 H. P., Capt. W. H. Cuming, arrived here yesterday from Portsmouth, which she left on the 23rd February, calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with 78 officers, 14 ladies and 5 children, also two naval and one second class passengers. During the voyage there was one death and no birth. The Euphrates experienced good weather. The following is the list of the names of officers:—

Royal Artillery.

Col and Mrs A W Twiss	Lieut F G Stone
Lieut Col, Mrs and Miss C B L-Mesurier and child	Lieut A C Daniell
Maj W A P Wyllie	Lieut C T J Noble
Capt J C Robson	Lieut F J Fox
Lieut T R Thackeray	Lieut J R Havland
Lieut C A Anderson	Lieut L C M Blacker
Lieut A F Peyton, 3rd Hus	Sub Lieut C S Greenwood, 10th Hus
Capt H A Cherry, 4th Hus	

Medical Department.

Surg Maj and Mrs P J Clarke	Surg Maj J Bonnyman
Surg Maj and Mrs D Murray	Surg Maj E Nicholson
Surg Maj and Mrs H Hassard	Surg Maj and Mrs W Ffolliott
Surg Maj A G Young	Surg Maj and Mrs R P Ferguson and child
Surg Maj W F Cullen and child	Surg Maj and Mrs R W Forsyth
Surg Maj S A Lithgow	Surg and Mrs R F Buchanan and child
Surg Maj and Mrs A R Kilroy	Surg C W Owen, I M Service
Sub Lieut E C Sherard, 1-5th Foot	Sub Lieut G C Atkinson, 59th Foot
Sub Lieut F C Stayer, 1-5th Foot	Sub Lieut L H Gordon, 59th Foot
Sub Lieut J W Corrie, 1-6th Foot	Sub Lieut J C Francis, 62nd Foot
Lieut. and Mrs R Meredith, 1-6th Foot	Sub Lieut G F Watson, 62nd Foot
Sub Lieut H W E Georges, 2-9th Foot	Sub Lieut K M Foss, 63rd Foot
Sub Lieut G F C Mackenzie, 1-12th Foot	Sub Lieut R G Iremonger, 65th Foot
Sub Lieut F W Scudamore, 1-2th Foot	Sub Lieut J W H Fitzgerald, 66th Foot
Sub Lieut J S Ashby, 1-12th Foot	2nd Lieut F P Smyly, 66th Foot
Sub Lieut H H H Aspinall, 2-15th Foot	Sub Lieut W E Gordon, 67th Foot
Sub Lieut R D Macdonald, 2-16th Foot	Sub Lieut G T Noel, 68th Foot
Sub Lieut T Whittuck, 1-17th Foot	Sub Lieut F B De La P Beresford, 68th Foot
Sub Lieut G F Shaw, 2-17th Foot	Sub Lieut M R Curling, 68th Foot
Sub Lieut C H Peacock, 2-17th Foot	Sub Lieut C W Purvis, 70th Foot
Lieut A W Simpson, 1-18th Foot	Sub Lieut A H C Kennedy, 70th Foot
Sub Lieut G J Sham, 1-18th Foot	Sub Lieut B rch, 70th Foot
	Sub Lieut R J Scallon, 72nd Foot
Sub Lieut C T Stevens, 1-21st Foot	Sub Lt E Inglis, 73rd Foot
Sub-Lieut F G Higgins, 34th Foot	Maj and Mrs C C Gore and child, 83rd Foot
Sub Lieut G W Maxwell, 40th Foot	Lieut R S Graves, 83rd Foot
Sub Lieut H Eardley Wilmot, 40th Foot	Sub Lieut J S E Western, 85th Foot
Sub Lieut A F Mocker, 43rd Foot	Sub Lieut F C N Knox, 85th Foot
Maj and Mrs C E Rennie, 44th Foot	Sub Lieut J W Jervis, 89th Foot
Lieut G H Powell, 44th Foot	Sub Lieut C H Seddon, 92nd Foot
Sub Lieut H Melvill, 44th Foot	Lieut J W F Bigge, 109th Foot
Sub Lieut H M Prior, 54th Foot	Hon Lieut C Pain, By Estbt
	Sub Lieut F W Sandmore, 1-12th Foot

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE return match between an eleven of the Gymkhana and an eleven of the Army and Navy was played yesterday, and resulted in another victory for the united services by 24 runs. Seeing the array of talent against them, Messrs. Booth, Walter and McDermott being perhaps three of the best bats in the Presidency, the Gymkhana eleven may congratulate themselves on not having been defeated by considerably more than 24. The Gymkhana went first to the wickets, represented by Messrs. Tennent and Cameron; the latter was soon bowled by Mr. Mowbray after making 6. Mr. Wyer, who followed, began well with 2 hits for 3 and 4 each, but his career was then brought to a close by a well-judged catch of Captain Wright's, at deep mid-on. Mr. Arthur, the next comer, remained long enough to make 1 run, and then Messrs. Moore and Tennent, who had meantime been making the most of his opportunities, made a good stand, pulling up the score from 34 to 82, when Mr. Moore was caught by Major Sartorius for a well-played and timely 17. Mr. Tennent was the next victim, after having scored 49 runs in his well known style. Mr. Gray's tenure of office was shortlived, and the performances of Messrs. Byrne, R. A. Young, Smith, and Reed call for no particular mention. Between them they remained long enough to enable Mr. Forrest to compile a useful 24 not out, the innings closing for 120 runs. The united services commenced defensive operations with Captain Wright and Mr. Mowbray; the former hit down his wicket without scoring, and the latter was caught off Mr. Wyer when he had made 1. Mr Gregson played steadily for 16 and then succumbed to a bailer from Mr. Moore. Mr. Booth had made 21 and was beginning to look very mischievous, when he was dismissed by a clinker from Mr. Wyer. Five wickets down for 59 runs. Messrs. Walter and McDermott then got together, and at one time looked like nothing off the required total between them, when a misunderstanding resulted in McDermott being run out for 10 runs. Mr. Walter soon afterwards was caught off Mr. Wyer for a masterly innings of 34 runs. Seven wickets down for 114 runs. Mr. Cave, of the Undaunted, played up pluckily at this juncture, and as he made 24 runs, including a splendid hit to square leg for 5, was largely instrumental in the success of his party. Major Sartorius too, came at the finish with a sound 14 not out; D. Arnott and Mr. Peel being both unlucky. Total 144 runs. Messrs. Moore and Wyer bowled 4 wickets each, and two were run out. Mr. Booth for the U. S. and Mr. Byrne for the Gymkhana kept wicket admirably well.

POLO.

A match will be played on Thursday afternoon next, the 29th instant, commencing at 5.15 P. M. on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana pavilion, by kind permission of Brigadier-General Gell, between Scotch and English. The following are the names of the respective teams:—

Scotch.	*English.*
Hon. D. Graham.	G. K. Remington, Esq.
A. Craigie, Esq.	P. Benn, Esq.
C. H. B. Forbes, Esq.	C. Gray, Esq.
M. R. Wyer, Esq.	J. C. Crawley-Boevey, Esq.
Colours—Red and White.	Colours—Blue and White.

Umpires—Messrs. J. L. Symons and E. Comber.

Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald has kindly consented to allow the band of H. M. S. Undaunted to play on this occasion. A tent will be pitched for lady spectators in front of which the crowd are requested to refrain from standing.

BOMBAY FORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 386, dated 19th March, sanctioning the lowering of the sill of the entrance to Prince's Dock, and also the lowering of the floor of the Dock, as recommended by the Trustees.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd March, recommending that the firewood sidings, Elphinstone Estate, be leased to Messrs. Hajee Peer Mahomed and Hajee Ebram until 31st December 1878 at an annual rent of Rs. 3,650.

Read resolution of Bunder's Committee, dated 19th March, concurring in the recommendation made by the Traffic Manager.

RESOLUTION.—The lease proposed is sanctioned.

Submitted the following correspondence regarding an area of 14,822 square yards of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, desired to be resumed by Government for the new European General Hospital.

Memo. from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 1st March, and papers therein referred to.

Memo. by Chief Engineer, Port Trust, No. 1859, dated 5th March.

Minutes of members of Land Committee, dated 9th and 12th March.

Memo. by Secretary, dated 13th March.

Letters from Traffic Manager, dated 12th and 13th March, reporting the rent at present derived from the land in question.

Memo. from Government dated 9th March.

Read memo. by the Chief Engineer, dated 15th March, suggesting that in exchange for the land to be given up, Government be requested to extend the term during which the Trustees hold the land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate situated to the southward of area to be taken over, from 26th June 1883 to 31st December 1884.

Read the following resolution by the Land Committee, dated 15th March. The Committee are of opinion that the land should be handed over to Government, but that Government should be informed that the present loss to the Trust by doing so is Rs. 40 a month, and that a far larger revenue might probably be realized before the expiry of the Trustees' lease of the land in 1883.

RESOLUTION.—The ground may be handed over to Government, who should be asked in what way they propose to compensate the Trustees for the loss of revenue that will be sustained.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government resolution No. 347, dated 12th March, 1877, approving of the schedule submitted showing the number and salaries of the officers and servants required for the purpose of carrying out the Port Trust Act from 1st April next.

Government resolution No. 354, dated 13th March, approving of the Trustees' bye-law prohibiting trespass within the enclosed bay depot at and near Malet Bunder during the night.

Government resolution No. 380, dated 17th March, informing the Mazagon Company that they have no ground of complaint with respect to the charge made by the Trustees on grain refilled into bags at Ryan Grain Market and afterwards removed to Mazagon Company's premises for export.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th March, reporting that on the previous night a range of huts to the north of Elphinstone Bridge was burnt down, causing a loss of about Rs. 500, and that the fire engines were on the spot but could not be worked for want of water.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th March, reporting that four huts were burnt down on Mody Bay Imperial Estate on the morning of 18th instant, and that the kitchen of an adjacent building in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, was likewise burnt

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 20TH MARCH.

21 Vessels piloted into harbour.

22 „ „ out of „

1 „ transported.

A SUIT AGAINST THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

JAMES NEWHOUSE *vs.* THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the above case, which was at hearing for four days, was finally disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendants.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendants the sum of Rs. 18,270 as damages for breach of a contract. On the 5th April 1876, plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendants' agents in England, and came to Bombay as the defendants' mill manager, to remain in Bombay or elsewhere in India as such mill manager for a period of three years from the date of his arrival in Bombay. On his arrival on the 17th May 1876, he entered upon his duties and continued to perform them until 1st January 1877; but the defendants refused to pay him his wages for December 1876. Plaintiff stated in his plaint that, under the terms of the contract, he was not bound to attend to the working of the mill on a Sunday: but that he did so at the request of the chairman of the defendants' company, Mr. E. M. Fogo. Considering his Sunday work as "special duties," plaintiff claimed remuneration at Rs. 40 per day, being in all Rs. 1,320. In a letter of 5th September 1876, plaintiff gave notice to defendants to leave his employment on the 31st December 1876; but he contended by his plaint that, inasmuch as there was no provision in the contract, such notice was *ultra vires* and illegal and could not be enforced by either party against the other. Subsequently to the letter of 5th September 1876, a correspondence ensued between the parties. On 1st January 1877, plaintiff personally delivered to the chairman of the defendants' company a letter stating that he continued to conduct the management of the mills under the original agreement, and that he was ready and willing to perform his duties accordingly. Defendants, however, ejected him from his occupancy of the bungalow attached to the mills and from the whole of the mill premises. Plaintiff therefore claimed wages for 29½ months at Rs. 500 per month, amounting to Rs. 14,500. He also claimed Rs. 50 per month for house accommodation and medical attendance, amounting to Rs. 1,450; and also the expense of his passage to England as provided by the contract.

The defendants had paid Rs. 500 into Court, the wages claimed by plaintiff for December 1876; also Rs. 50 for the alleged "special duties" contending that the sum of Rs. 550 was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. They further urged that plaintiff broke the contract, put the company to extreme inconvenience and considerable expense, and that it was not until a new manager was installed that he offered to return to his duties.

A number of witnesses were examined for the plaintiff and defendants. Yesterday Mr. Gill replied on behalf of the plaintiff upon the whole case. His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said there was no difficulty either as to law or fact. The plaintiff's conduct appeared to be unjustifiable; and his Lordship thought that he threw up his employment without cause. He had taken out the amount paid into Court. His Lordship gave a decree that plaintiff was entitled to the sum of Rs. 550 paid into Court and to his costs up to the time when such sum was paid in. The plaintiff to pay the subsequent costs of the suit to the defendants.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices, Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and there were also present Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Lieut.-Colonel Hancock, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

THE INFLUX FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Several voluminous reports were read from the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, and his assistants in the Health Department, and from Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, regarding the numbers and condition of the people who have come into Bombay from the famine-stricken districts. The reports showed that nearly 14,000 people beyond the ordinary amount of immigration have arrived in Bombay during the last few months in a more or less destitute condition; that their presence has created a fearful overcrowding of many parts of the native town; and that, owing chiefly to this overcrowding and in some measure also to the effects of want, large numbers of them are helpless and dying from disease, fever being especially destructive amongst them.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, after the reports had been read, remarked that he supposed provision was made for the sick in the hospitals.

Dr. Cook said that ordinarily from 10 to 15 applicants for admission to the hospitals were turned away every day in order that the more severe cases might find accommodation. If Mr. Nowrojee wished to ask whether the hospitals in Bombay could accommodate the hundreds of sick people alluded to in the reports they had just heard read, he could at once reply that they most decidedly could not.

The Chairman asked if Dr. Cook could inform the Council whether the number of applications from sick people for admission to the hospital had recently been larger than usual.

Dr. Cook said he did not know. He believed there had been a few patients admitted who belonged to the famine districts, but that had only been done by excluding minor patients who would otherwise have been admitted.

Sir Frank Souter pointed out that the number of applications for admission or of actual admissions of these sick people to the hospitals would be no guide to the number actually in Bombay as it was well known that many of them entertained a great repugnance to entering a hospital on any account.

Dr. Blaney said that still further, many of them were unable to get to the hospitals. He suggested that Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, who had been distributing relief on behalf of the Famine Relief Fund Committee among these people, should inform the Council of what he had been able to do towards the amelioration of their suffering, and they would then perhaps be better able to judge of the people's condition and to form an opinion as to what was required at the hands of the Municipality.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen said he was deputed by the Relief Committee to make some arrangements for the relief of the sick and destitute people, and with a view to doing so he first consulted the Municipal Commissioner and the officers of the Health Department. He himself considered it might be advisable to have the Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dhurumsala, near the Grant Road Station, placed at his disposal and to lodge the sick people there and distribute relief to them in a body, but Mr. Grant, who had had large experience at Sholapore, convinced him that that plan would not answer, and he ultimately made an arrangement with the officers of the Health Department to distribute food to those whom they visited in their tours of inspection. His instructions were that each adult should be given a seer of *bajri* per day and every child half a seer, which was equivalent to half a pound. Relief had been distributed in this way since the 15th of the present month. He had in his possession a return of the numbers relieved in three of the six wards of the town, from which it appeared that in No. 2 ward relief was daily administered to 54 men, 54 women, and 56 children, total 164 persons; in No. 3 ward to 173 men, 199 women and 195 children, total 567 persons; and in No. 6 ward to 4 men, 16 women, and 18 children, total 38—making a grand total for the three wards of 769. In No. 1 ward, comprising the Fort and Colaba, he was informed there was no particular necessity for extra effort, and the returns for wards 4 and 5 had not been supplied to him.

Mr. Mathew asked what was the cost of the relief distributed in this way.

Mr. R. N. Khote said the present cost was about Rs. 50 per day. The number of people relieved was increasing, and had increased daily since the relief was commenced. For instance, in No. 2 ward, on the 15th instant, there were 100 persons relieved; on the 16th,—393; on the 17th,—377; on the 18th,—422; on the 20th,—444; on the 22nd,—451; on the 23rd,—508; and on the 24th,—534. He had forgotten to mention that this relief was not given to any person who was able to stand up and walk about to beg, but only to those persons who were so weak and ill that they had to lie upon their backs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock said it appeared from Sir Frank Souter's report that nearly 14,000 people had come into Bombay from the Famine districts, of whom a large number were unemployed and 223 were homeless, and all of whom were more or less in want,—some in extreme want and in need of public assistance. The majority were from Poona, Sattara, Ahmednuggur and Sholapore collectorates. For what reason they had come to Bombay the Council were not informed. No doubt some had come to seek labour, and others probably had come in the hope of being able to subsist without doing any work at all. They must have been able-bodied when they started, or they could not have stood the journey, and it was a fact that there was abundance of work for them if they had remained in their own districts; there was a subsistence for all of them on the Government relief works, and they had evidently made the greatest possible mistake in coming down to Bombay. Such pictures of misery as were contained in the reports the Council had heard read were, he would venture to say, unparalleled throughout the length and breadth of the Famine districts, where the task of finding employment for the people had been undertaken, and successfully, by Government. The condition of the people in those districts was reported to be excellent. The labourers on the Famine works, he was informed on the very best authority, were in excellent health, and there were sellers of dholl and sweetmeats amongst them, which did not look as if they were in want. No doubt—as was the case with every large gang of labourers in India—there were men here and there who looked thin and appeared to be in want, but speaking generally the condition of these labourers was excellent. There was room for a very large number more people on the works, and therefore, these poor people who had come to Bombay had made the greatest possible mistake in doing so. They had come here, however, and had arrived, exhausted by the journey, and stricken with fever, which was increasing amongst them and had caused very many deaths; and the question the Council had to deal with now was not why they came or whence they came, but what to do with them. There could be no question that it was the duty of the Municipality and of Government to do something to relieve the misery and suffering amongst them, and that duty he thought would be freely acknowledged. So far as the able-bodied were concerned, there was plenty of employment for them on the large public works in progress in and near Bombay, which had never been so numerous, and extensive since the days of the reclamations, and their attention must be directed towards assisting the eight thousand and odd unemployed people. He did not think it was possible to deal with this large number of sick and destitute people as they ought to be dealt with by means of house to house visitation, and it appeared to him that they should be segregated and a camp built for them away from the town, on the flats, or elsewhere, with a hospital attached, and with proper attendants to give them food and medicine. This duty might be undertaken by the Municipality, with the assistance of private persons, and such general charitable contributions as might be forthcoming, and he had no doubt if an appeal was made to the citizens of Bombay it would be very liberally responded to. He should like to know from the Commissioner of Police and the officers of the Health Department whether it would be possible to segregate these people. Of course it would be necessary to be very careful to prevent ordinary beggars and so on taking advantage of the relief intended for these poor refugees. The sick people once well again, they might either find work here or return to their own districts; and he had no doubt Government would be willing to draft them back again if they were willing to go. There was undoubtedly abundance of employment for them; on the Dhond and Munmar Railway alone there was room for 10,000 people.

The Chairman said there was one point which had not been alluded to in the course of the discussion, but which naturally arose upon the papers before the Council. When Dr. Weir's first letter came before the Council, he thought there was a general feeling that the statements made in it were of too grave a nature to be acted upon hastily, and the Health Officer was requested to obtain and supply to the Council further information. He had now given them further information in the shape of some tables showing the number of immigrants into Bombay, and also a very distressing picture of their condition, but he had not given any comparative statistics for different months, showing at what points these people came into Bombay and what was the cause of their coming here which he (Mr. Maclean) thought was a very interesting part of the question. He had asked Dr. Weir to have prepared for him a return showing the rate of mortality in Bombay from the beginning of this year to the present time, and this statement showed that from January the mortality was very greatly in excess of the average, and chiefly on account of the remittent fever prevailing among these people who had flocked into the city. He thought that this circumstance should have suggested to the Health Department that there was some unusual circumstance affecting the health of Bombay. Dr. Weir acknowledged in his second report that he knew there was a large influx of people in January, and he said he made some inquiries about the matter, but he did not bring it to the notice of the Town Council till the first week in March, and, in the meantime the increase in the rate of mortality had been going on. It would be interesting for the Council to know whether these people began to arrive earlier than January. There was no information given on this point in the report of the Health Officer, but from the statement made by Mr. Brunton, it would be seen that there had been a heavy increase in the expenses of the Sion Dhurrumsala since November. I thought this was an interesting fact, and I asked a gentleman to go out and make inquiries and find out during what months an unusual number of people had come into Bombay by that route. Mr. Keelathoy, the manager of the dhurrumsala, stated to that gentleman, from memory, that the number of immigrants into Bombay, at least, those who received food at the dhurrumsala, as follows:—

November 1876	1,800
December „	1,900
January 1877	1,500
February „	1,400
1st March to 24th 1877	400
Total	7,000

About 2,000 of these were pilgrims; and about 5,000 were people from the Famine districts. These figures showed that the excessive immigration was greatest during the closing months of last year and in January; and that it had been falling off since then and was now apparently nearly stopped. It was a curious confirmation of this evidence that a gentleman who had been round the quarters of the town where these poor people chiefly congregated had told him (Mr. Maclean) that he had put very careful questions to them wherever he saw them as to when they left their homes, and why, and the answer almost invariably was that they left about the Dewallee (some of them had even been in Bombay for 8 or 9 months) and that they had not left because they could not obtain employment on the Government Relief Works—they had never asked, in fact, and did not know that there were such works in operation—but they had simply resolved to wander down to Bombay in a way that showed how hopelessly ignorant they were. He (Mr. Maclean) thought it was a very probable statement of the reasons why they came to Bombay, that they deemed Bombay a splendid place having heard vague accounts of fellow villagers coming here and obtaining employment, and thought they could all do likewise. It seemed to be generally assumed that they all arrived here in a prostrate condition, overcome by fever, but there was nothing to show that was the case. The majority had been here for several months, and their suffering from fever might very probably be due to the overcrowded condition in which they were living in houses in which there were no sanitary arrangements whatever. The gentleman he had before referred to ascribed the great mortality amongst them not to the influences of famine, but simply to their terribly overcrowded state. He said—"The scenes I saw were loathsome and awful. Decency was impossible. Men, women, and children, the sick and the healthy—all lay together. There was not a breath of fresh air possible to be got; the whole atmosphere was a stench of men and women and expiring oil battees. There are places on Nowrojee Hill, in Mandvie, and Lohar Chawl which could not fail to be a disgrace to any city in the world, nor satisfactory to any Health Department which made it its first endeavour to prevent fever and epidemics." No doubt, if they were overcrowded in this way, they were very badly off. For those who could work there was abundance of work to be had, because one of the largest employers of labour in Bombay had told him that he would be very glad of a larger number of men than he had at present, but could not get them. As for the sick and helpless, the question was what was the duty of the Municipality with regard to them. There had been suggestions made that something like a Poor Law should be established in Bombay. He did not know whether any member of the Council was prepared to propose a scheme for the relief of distress throughout the whole country, for that would be what it would amount to should it become known that whoever came here would be relieved at the expense of the ratepayers of Bombay. They were bound, as far as he could see, to segregate these people, if possible, and to remove them to better quarters, and they might contribute to any charitable Relief Fund that might be organised for their support; but he did not think it was the duty of the Municipality to go further. They might deal with the people in the present case as they did in the case of the small-pox epidemic last year.

Dr. Blaney said he had himself made a tour of inspection amongst these poor people, and there was no doubt there was much misery and much disease existing. It was a fact that the sickness arose in a very great measure from over-crowding. He had counted 42 persons in one house ill of a high burning fever, besides a great number who had no fever, and no doubt there were more inhabitants of the same house who were at the time of his visit out at their work. The overcrowding was something fearful, and he had not the slightest doubt that that, apart from famine influences, was the cause of the fever. There were some suffering from the effects of famine as was evidenced by their "skinny" appearance. He thought it was the duty of the Municipality to see that the health of the city did not suffer from these causes, and he was of opinion that if these people could be removed where the air and sunlight could have access to them, the mortality would very soon be greatly decreased. He had seen, in one room, 18 inches high at one end and 4 feet at the other, while standing in which the heat of the tiles that formed the ceiling scorched his head, 2 or 3 individuals suffering from fever and what could happen to them but death? He hoped the Council would adopt Colonel Hancock's suggestion, and carry it out as soon as possible.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen thought that to erect suitable buildings would occupy several weeks.

Dr. Blaney—Oh! dear, no; not 48 hours.

After some further discussion Colonel Hancock moved—"That the Municipal Corporation be recommended to make a grant of Rs. 10,000, under section 137 of the Municipal Act, from the Municipal Funds for the provision of temporary hospitals and sanitary camps in open situations on the Flats, for the accommodation of the refugees from the famine districts, the necessary measures to be at once undertaken by the Municipal Commissioner in communication with the Commissioner of Police, in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation."

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote that a copy of the above resolution, together with the officers' reports, should be forwarded to Government, with a request that they will be pleased to grant a contribution towards the relief of the refugees.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Sanction was asked to the taking up of 9 25 sq. yds. of land, or thereabouts, at No 6 Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, from Mr. Jaffer Molidana, at Rs. 20 per sq. yard, the ground being required for street improvement.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said he thought a committee of the Council should be appointed to inspect land in these cases before the amounts of payments as compensation were sanctioned.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said that the mode in which the business was conducted would scarcely admit of a committee performing such duties.

Dr. Blaney said he knew the piece of land in question in the present case, and he thought it was a fair price.

The sanction asked for was granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was submitted from Mr. David Maynard, late Inspector Health Department, acknowledging with thanks receipt of a draft for £77-13-6, being the amount of gratuity sanctioned by the Town Council on his retirement from the service of the Municipality.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 1 654-4 9 for rebuilding stables at the house of Mr. Justice Kemball on Malabar Hill in place of those to be pulled down on the site for the new reservoir.

Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 25, being compensation to Hindoo coolies working at Tulsi on account of the cutting down of a certain sacred tree and removing an image of a Hindoo god there—such cutting down and removal being required in the construction of the channel work.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 3622, dated 22nd March 1877, stating that instructions have been given for the repairs to the Municipal sidings at Coorla at a cost of Rs. 2,500. A memorandum was submitted from the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor No 883 of 1877 asking (1) whether the wheel tax should be recovered from certain officers of the Municipality who have been hitherto exempted from the payment thereof, for the whole of this quarter or only from the 1st of this month and (2) whether police officers should be charged the tax.

It was decided that the Assessor should be informed the tax should be recovered from the officers of the Municipality, and that police officers should not be charged the tax.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the following contracts:—With Messrs. Johnstone & Co. for widening the Love Grove sluices; with Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub for the construction of Malabar Hill reservoir; and with Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee for the laying of Tulsi water supply pipes.

The consideration of the resolution of which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had given notice regarding the scarcity of water on the occasion of the fire at Mandvie Bunder on the 21st of February was postponed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

PROGRESS OF TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

(A PAPER TO BE READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ARTS ON THE 2ND MARCH BY SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH.)

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE commercial policy of Russia, as it is well known, is to maintain a system of the strictest protection, and to exclude as far as possible all competition with her home manufactures. But on the European side it is impossible thus to shut out foreign goods, and we find from the returns of trade that, taking an average of five years, between 1869 and 1873, a total of ten millions' worth of goods were yearly imported into Russia from England alone. We know that owing to the high customs tariff smuggling is carried on to a very large extent, so that the imports to Russia from England might really be put at a much higher figure. In Asia, however, the Russians prohibit altogether the import of English goods, with the exception of indigo, and unless we take account of the smuggling which is inevitable, we may assume that wherever Russia fixes her boundaries in Asia, all trade between England and the countries now Russianised must be considered as put an end to.

This being the case, we may confine our attention at present to the trade of those countries lying between India and Russia, or to take them as they appear on the map, the countries of Khiva, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Kashgar, and Thibet. In truth, we may almost exclude Khiva from our calculations, because, though the Khan of that country is allowed a semblance of independence, the power of Russia has cast a fatal shadow over the land, and ere long will completely extinguish all trace of any other than Russian supremacy. It is very difficult to get at the truth regarding trade anywhere in Asia, and even in the Punjab, where a census of trade has been taken with all due care year after year, a discovery has just been made which causes a complete *bouleversement* of all former calculations. How much more difficult then must it be to arrive at the correct estimate of Central Asian trade from the Russian side, where as Mr. Schuyler tells us, in the Orenburg-Siberian frontier customs line has been abolished since 1868, and the collection of statistics has consequently been abolished. Another difficulty, too, is to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of population—the most widely divergent opinions being expressed. To take the instance of Eastern Turkestan, or Kashgaria, it has been asserted in a Russian paper that the population is underestimated at 20,0 0,000 and 30,000,000, or even more have been assigned. On the other hand, Father Hyacinth, drawing from Chinese sources puts it at 1,000,000, and M. Valikhanoff, who visited Kashgar, reduces this 1,00 ,000 to 580,000. The compilers of the Russian Military Statistical Census for 1868 put the entire population of Eastern Turkestan at 3,000,000.

Wells Williams, in his "Middle Kingdom," gives the populations of the chief towns of Eastern Turkestan as follows:—

Yarkund	200,000
Kashgar	80,000
Sairam	31,000
Aksu	20,000

I am not sure whether these figures are meant to represent the population inside the four walls and the immediate suburbs of each town, or whether they include the whole district, or to use an English word, a county of that name. During the visit of the embassy from India to Kashgar in 1873, great pains were taken to form some correct estimate, and I give the following extracts from the report of the mission:

"The city itself having a circuit of four miles outside the walls, may be considered as covering an area of 3,097,600 square yards. If we deduct one-fifth for fortifications, streets, courts, bazaars, and tanks, of which last the number is said to be 120, we shall have 2,478,080 square yards left for the houses. And this, if we take 25 by 20 yards as the average measurement will give the number at 4,956, or about 5,000 houses, which, at seven persons per house represents a population of 35,000 souls. The calculation is certainly fully up to the mark, and I believe much above the actual fact, for, compared with Peshawur, which has a population of something under 60,000 souls, Yarkund is an insignificant city. I don't think its population exceeds 20,000 souls at the present time."

From the data furnished in the preceding description, the population of the Kashgar State may be tabulated and summed thus:

	Houses.		Souls.
Khutan	18,500	...	129,500
Yarkund	32,000	...	224,0 0
Yangi Hissar	8,000	...	56,000
Kashgar	16,000	...	112,000
Ush Turfan	2,000	...	14,000
Aksu	12,000	...	84,000
Kucha	6,000	...	42,000
Korla	2,000	...	14,000
Karashaher	8,000	...	56,000
Turfan	18,000	...	126,000
Lob	10,000	...	70,000
Maralbashi	5,000	...	35,000
Saregh Kul	2,500	...	17,500
Kirghiz	3,000	...	21,000
Pakhpuluk	2,000	...	14,000
Total	145,000	...	1,015,000

"Such are the results of a careful inquiry into the population of the several divisions of the country, and the numbers given are mostly those represented to be revenue reckonings of the Chinese rulers. My personal observation, however, leads me to the belief that this 1,015,000 is very considerably above the actual numbers which a proper census would disclose as the true population of the country in the possession of the Amir, as defined in the preceding pages, and I have been enabled to form this estimate for the whole country from experience of its western divisions.

"Two circumstances conspire to mislead the mere traveller in his calculations. One is the sudden transition from a region of a region of solitude and desolation to another society and habitation; and the other is the striking contrast between the desert wastes around and the flourishing settlements that spread far and wide between them. Thus the traveller approaching the country from the south has to cross a vast uninhabited region utterly devoid of trees and verdure, and after ten or twelve days of such desolation he suddenly plunges into a flourishing settlement extending over as many miles along a river-course and thickly planted with trees in all its extent. His first impression is one of dense population and plenty, but a closer investigation shows him that abundance of trees does not necessarily prove population, and he discovers that the houses are widely scattered, either as single homesteads or in clusters of two or three together; and if he counts them, he will find that within a radius of a couple of miles all round hardly fifty tenements visible. He quits this settlement on his onward journey and whichever way he goes, he traverses a wide waste or blank desert to the next, which, may be, is a market-town, and entered on market day. He here finds a closely packed and busy crowd blocking the streets with their numbers; and extricating himself from their midst he goes his way, impressed with the density and activity of the population. But if he halt here, he will find the illusion dispelled. The morrow, instead of a struggling, jostling crowd, will show him lonesome streets, with long rows of silent forges, empty cook-shops, deserted grocers' stalls and the tenantless sheds of the shoemaker, hatter, and draper, and if he inquires, he will learn that the multitude of yesterday is dispersed far and wide over this and the adjoining settlements till next week's market day brings them together again."

The Russians seem to have come to the conclusion that the population of Central Asia within their boundary line, as it extends at the present day, may be put at 2½ millions, and I think we shall not be very far from the mark if we assume that from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 represent the number of inhabitants of the other independent states in Central Asia, exclusive of Afghanistan, the population of which is variously estimated at from four to five millions.

We will now consider the state of Bokhara.

During the nineteenth century and up to 1870, four missions had been sent to Bokhara, the first in 1819-20 under Negri and Meyendorf, the second in 1841, under Butenef, Lehman, and Khanikoff, the third in 1859, under Ignatieff, and the fourth in 1865-66, under Struve and Glukhowski. All these missions were more or less unsuccessful. But a more successful one was sent in 1870, under Captain Kostenko, and from him we gain much valuable information. According to him, the city of Bokhara had a radius of about seven miles and is about two miles in cross section. It is surrounded by a clay wall 24½ feet in height, crenellated as usual, and flanked with bastions. There are eleven gates. While enjoying the reputation of being the capital of all Central Asia and the centre of Mohammedanism, Bokhara is not remarkable for either splendour or cleanliness. Similar to all Central Asiatic towns, it is filthy and ugly; like in all others, the streets are tortuous and narrow, lined with large cobble stones, the blind sombre-coloured houses added to the gloomy effect by being disposed in no kind of order whatever. Bokhara differs in only one respect from the Central Asiatic towns, and that is in the form of construction of the habitations, a great many of which in the city to have two stories. Moreover, these are not so far apart, and there are in Bokhara very few of those gardens which constitute the only pleasurable, or so to say charming features of other cities of Central Asia such as Tashkend, Khojand, and Samarcand.

There are, it is said, 15,000 houses in Bokhara, which multiplied by five as an average number of residents in each house, gives a result of 75,000 as the population of the city. This is said to be the population also of Tashkend.

There are said to be 365 musjids and 140 schools or madrassahs. These latter are filled with students, flocking not only from all parts of Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, India, but also from the Volga, pioneers of Russia. Having absorbed all the Mahomedan learning that is to be acquired, and it is to be obtained from study and interpretation of the Koran alone, these scholars return to their places of residence and become mollahs. In this manner Bokhara fills among Mohammedans the *role* of Rome in the Catholic world.

Numerous as the spiritual class is in Bokhara, that of the trading community is larger still. Bokharians are essentially traders.

Occupying a position from which diverge all the caravan roads connecting the eastern and southern parts of Asia with Europe, Bokhara has long constituted herself the emporium of trade, and her merchants penetrate much further than her mollahs. Indeed, the Bokhara traders must in every respect be allowed the precedence of the men of learning. The latter spread about the deadening principles of the formularies of Islam, of perverseness, and fanaticism. Whereas the latter, exchanging the products of the various countries, are sure to promote the union of different races; and to give them their due, they perform their part with great ability.

Bokhara is famous for its bazaars, which are, in some parts, of a solid stone wall, but the shops in these bazaars are of miniature dimensions. These are occupied by retail dealers, who obtain their merchandise on credit from the wholesale merchants whose warehouses are in the fifty caravanserais said to be in Bokhara. Each nationality has its own carvanserai. There Russian merchants deposit their goods in the Alam Serai, which can hold 1,500 camels. Russian Tartars (clerks or agents) are housed in the Ugar Serai, arranged for the accommodation of 2,000 camel. The Afghans have a separate serai and so forth. A retail sale is carried on in these serais, and there is a duty levied of two and a half per cent. from Mussulmans, and five per cent. from non-Mussulmans. Innumerable taxes are exacted from the people. They pay in Kir-j one-third of the product of their lands, whereas, according to the Sheryat, or law, they are required to pay only one-fifth. Besides this, new taxes, unheard of before, have been laid on.

Bokhara is said to incline towards Russia in matters of economy and trade. In the bazaars Russian merchandise may be seen at every step. In the tea houses, Russian samovars, teapots, trays, cups, &c., are to be found in use; in every true believer's house will be observed many of the articles of primary necessity in a household, which have been brought from Russia, such as crockery, wooden boxes, locks, doors, hinges. Every Mussulman of the most blend r means is robed in a khilat made of Russian cotton chintz, and his feet are cased in boots of Russian leather. The agriculturist ploughs his land with Russian iron, and the soldier is armed with a flint gun of Tula manufacture. Captain Kostenko says that so great is Bokhara's dependence on Russia, notwithstanding the great distance which separates it from Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, that her people could hardly continue their existence for a year if all their relations with the empire ceased for so long a period. These relations, existing from of old, have taken root so deeply, and Moscow has to so great a degree adapted herself to her distant neighbour, that Russian merchandise fetches a lower price in Bokhara Markets than in Moscow itself. For instance, sugar sells in Bokhara at 8 rupees per pood; stearine candles at 11 rupees per pood; cotton prints at from 4 rupees to 9 rupees the piece of 40 and 50 archines. This is owing to the quality of the goods and to the nature of the trade.

Russian goods destined for Bokhara are prepared in a special manner; the manufacturer studying the tastes and requirements of the Asiatic. For this reason, the sugar exported to Asia is generally unrefined, and invariably in small heads weighing about 5 lbs., the fact being borne in mind that the Asiatics are fond of giving presents. The cotton prints are of glaring colours and of bright patterns; the boxes are necessarily painted and bound with iron, and provided with sounding or musical locks. The trade with Bokhara is, moreover, a barter trade; the Bokharians bring to Russia their raw produce, such as cotton, silk, madder, zedoary seed, rhubarb, &c.; these they exchange for Russian manufactures which they take back with them to Bokhara, where they endeavour to convert them into money. Asiatic traders do not aim at large profits as the Russians do, because they are satisfied in the possession of strictest necessaries, having no idea of the comforts, and still less of the luxuries of life.

Agriculture in Bokhara is in entire dependence on Samarcand, because the upper course of the Zarafshan, which supplies the fields and gardens of Bokhara with irrigation, passes to the Russian dominions. In the spring time, when there is very little water in the Zarafshan, it is most wanted for irrigation purposes, and all that comes down at that period is intercepted and turned into the aryks in the Samarcand and Katty-Korgan districts. Bokhara receives a supply only on application from the Government of the Khanat, when the Russian authorities order the inhabitants of the Russian districts to close their aryks so as to allow the water to flow into the Bokhara territories. Bokhara thus owes her bread to the goodwill of the Russian Government. Of all the agricultural products of Bokhara, cotton constitutes at one and the same time the wealth and pride of the Khanat.

Bokhara cotton is most decidedly superior to that of Khokand and Tashkend, and it is even preferred to the Khiva cotton, being finer and whiter, although its staple is not of the length of that of the Khiva cotton.

"Year by year there is more cotton grown in Bokhara to meet the increasing demand for it in Russia. Silk is another item of importance to Bokhara.

"Although this branch of industry has not been so widely developed as the cultivation of cotton, we may safely predict a brilliant prospect for the occupation of rearing silk-worms. The manufacturing industry of Bokhara may be said to be still in its infancy, and yet it is in a somewhat more advanced state than that of the neighbouring independent Khanats.

"Industrial pursuits in Bokhara do not progress on account of the want of technical knowledge, the acquisition of which is discouraged by the law, for it is held that all knowledge is sinful but that which is to be derived from the Koran."

"Although Captain Kostenko exults in the thought that notwithstanding all the efforts of the English to push their manufactures into Bokhara, and, as he says, to suppress the Russian trade, Russian goods are yet disposed of there in far greater quantities, still he is a very important witness on the side of the English, as the following extract from his report shows:

"The principal article of English manufacture brought to Bokhara, are:

"1. Muslin, which being of a better quality and cheaper than Russian muslin, puts the latter completely out of the market.

"2. Tea of various sorts from the Northern Provinces of India.

"3 Calico, which though somewhat dearer, is of a quality superior to the Russian.

"4 Stamped muslin with a flower pattern. In this article the English have not suited the Asiatic taste, so that the muslin does not find a good sale.

"5. Fustian, something like Russian fustian.

"6. Brocaded cloth, used for khilats, turbans, sashes, and state dresses. This is an article of the greatest luxury."

The fact is, however, that whatever efforts may have been made to open the market in the direction of Kashgar, no such efforts till most recently have been made to push the trade through Afghanistan, simply because the Amir Sher Ali has been either unable or unwilling to listen to the advice given him by the late Lord Mayo, and succeeding Viceroys.

To a certain extent there has been a slight improvement in the matter of safety to caravans from open plundering, but in the way of petty exactions and vexatious interference, the merchants are not much better off than they were years ago. So that any increase that can be shown in the trade with Afghanistan and through that country with the states beyond it, will be all the more satisfactory, and will show what might be realised if proper trading principles could be recognised and enforced by the ruler in Cabul.

To make this paper anything like complete, we ought to investigate the state of the trade between the Mediterranean and Central Asia; but I have failed to get any reliable data. When I was at Constantinople in 1869, our ambassador regretted, in conversation with me, the supineness of the Turks to their own interests in allowing the trade from the Black Sea eastward to fall into Russian hands. I learn from Mr. Long that "The trade of England through Trebizond and Erzeroum to Persia is now taking the Tiflis route, as the Turks refused to make a good road between Trebizond and Erzeroum, while the Russians afford every facility and protection on the Tiflis line. Tabriz is on the line of projected railway, a most important place, giving access to a populous country. Manchester goods and clothes to the value of one million sterling are imported into it, and are exported from thence to Central Persia, Khorassan, the shores of the Caspian, and even to Khiva."

(To be continued.)

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Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
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Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 1 0
30	" 1,000	" 36 16 0	" 84 1 0
40	" 1,000	" 47 5 0	" 90 9 0
50	" 1,000	" 65 15 0	" 105 14 0

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The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

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Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

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